

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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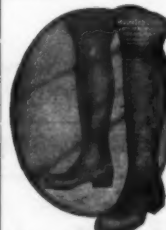
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## THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with the requirements of the postal laws affecting periodicals, the following information is published:

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of Army and Navy Journal, published weekly at New York, N.Y., for Oct. 1, 1917.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.  
Before me, a notary in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared William A. Kitts, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Army and Navy Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Sec. 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Name of publisher, W. C. and F. P. Church, Inc., post-office address, 20 Vesey street, New York city; editor, Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; managing editor, Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; business manager, William A. Kitts, 20 Vesey street, New York city.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM A. KITTs, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1917.

E. W. WYATT, Notary Public, New York county.

(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)

## ASSIGNMENTS OF CADETS, U.S.M.A.

G.O. 126, Sept. 24, 1917, War Dept.

The appointment in the Army of the United States, to date from Aug. 30, 1917, and the assignment to corps, regiments, and other organizations of the following cadets, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, are announced:

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Aug. 30, 1917.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. H. H. Pohl to 6th.           | 7. T. D. Stamps to 107th.           |
| 2. G. A. Counts to 109th.       | 8. B. M. Harloe to 106th.           |
| 3. H. B. Ely.                   | 10. S. C. Wardrop to 9th (Mounted). |
| 4. K. M. Moore to 114th.        |                                     |
| 5. C. D. Harris to 6th.         | 12. G. B. Troland to 105th.         |
| 6. E. H. Levy to 8th (Mounted). | 13. L. M. Griffith to 113th.        |

## CAVALRY ARM.

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 44. G. C. Woodbury to 22d.       | 75. F. L. Carr to 20th.            |
| 55. D. G. McGregor to 25th.      | 76. E. E. Bertholet to 8th.        |
| 56. T. J. Heavey to 10th.        | 77. M. Carson to 20th.             |
| 58. W. F. Safford to 23d.        | 80. R. H. Garity to 16th.          |
| 62. J. A. Stansell to 5th.       | 82. F. O. Jedlicka to 6th.         |
| 65. R. E. S. Williamson to 21st. | 84. L. B. Conner to 7th.           |
| 66. D. C. G. Schlenker to 22d.   | 85. J. B. Saunders to 12th.        |
| 67. H. T. Wood to 19th.          | 86. A. B. Castle to 1st.           |
| 68. E. F. Knob to 25th.          | 91. D. O'Keefe to 24th.            |
| 69. R. E. Symmonds to 2d.        | 92. H. M. Rose to 11th.            |
| 70. J. R. W. Diehl to 3d.        | 93. F. J. Durrschmidt to 18th.     |
| 71. R. D. Delehanty to 24th.     | 95. M. W. Davis to 13th.           |
| 73. W. H. W. Reinburg to 18th.   | 96. J. B. Bellinger, jr., to 19th. |
| 74. E. H. Almqvist to 23d.       |                                    |

## FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9. T. E. Wood to 12th.            | 26. T. L. Futch to 11th.        |
| 14. J. M. Johnson to 18th.        | 27. R. L. Meredith to 20th.     |
| 16. W. O. Reader to 3d.           | 28. W. I. Wilson to 16th.       |
| 17. W. K. Kolb to 17th.           | 29. H. A. Cooney to 18th.       |
| 18. W. R. Gerhardt to 10th.       | 30. J. T. Knight, jr., to 20th. |
| 20. T. E. Buechler to 14th.       | 32. M. A. Cowles to 13th.       |
| 22. F. E. Tibbetts, jr., to 12th. | 33. L. McC. Jones to 21st.      |
| 23. S. D. Ringsdorf to 15th.      | 34. G. H. Heiner, jr., to 4th.  |
| 24. R. F. Kernan, jr., to 19th.   | 37. E. J. Wolff, jr., to 16th.  |

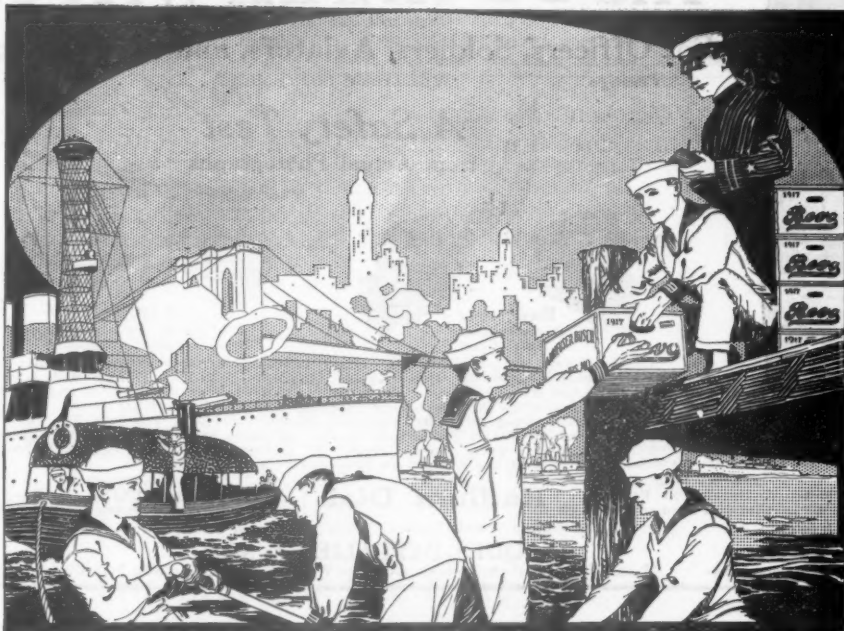
## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. D. I. Piper.        | 47. W. M. Hall.          |
| 19. O. M. Jank.         | 48. T. C. Dickson, jr.   |
| 21. H. U. Wagner.       | 49. R. W. Hasbrouck.     |
| 25. P. S. Day.          | 50. H. P. Faust.         |
| 35. G. W. Hirsch.       | 51. J. T. de Camp.       |
| 36. F. C. Shaffer.      | 52. W. D. Collins.       |
| 38. W. R. Deebie, jr.   | 53. S. P. Huff.          |
| 39. F. F. Reed.         | 54. W. H. Donaldson, jr. |
| 40. J. W. Coffey.       | 57. H. M. Black.         |
| 41. F. C. Meade.        | 59. W. D. Murphy.        |
| 42. L. Dwight.          | 60. C. B. Palmer.        |
| 43. E. T. Brown.        | 61. J. C. Hawkins.       |
| 46. C. H. Morganthaler. |                          |

## INFANTRY ARM.

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15. J. I. Cohen to 56th.         | 118. W. W. Jenna to 6th.         |
| 31. H. A. Barber, jr., to 30th.  | 119. W. R. Fleming to 45th.      |
| 32. A. Willard to 39th.          | 120. P. W. Cole to 37th.         |
| 63. J. M. Erwin to 20th.         | 121. F. P. Simpson to 64th.      |
| 72. W. B. Carwell, jr., to 48th. | 122. H. C. Barnes, jr., to 49th. |
| 73. W. G. Bingham to 22d.        | 123. R. J. Hoffman to 13th.      |
| 79. C. C. Bartlev to 3d.         | 124. C. W. Woodward to 14th.     |
| 83. R. M. Graham to 5th.         | 125. J. S. Mallory to 47th.      |
| 87. R. F. Whitelegg to 53d.      | 126. F. D. Sharp to 43d.         |
| 88. L. Van H. Durfee to 54th.    | 127. W. S. Barrett to 44th.      |
| 93. J. H. Norton to 47th.        | 128. P. R. Goode to 24th.        |
| 94. J. T. B. Bissell to 4th.     | 129. H. N. Rising to 35th.       |
| 97. C. A. Mahoney to 59th.       | 130. J. B. Wilson to 11th.       |
| 98. G. S. Eyster to 19th.        | 131. H. C. Demuth to 51st.       |
| 99. H. R. Anderson to 12th.      | 132. L. M. Riley to 60th.        |
| 100. W. M. Chapman to 13th.      | 133. E. C. Malling to 22d.       |
| 101. K. P. Murray to 38th.       | 134. G. D. Watts to 57th.        |
| 102. R. W. Stembridge to 34th.   | 135. E. Krause to 41st.          |
| 104. N. McNeill to 17th.         | 136. R. L. Bacon to 40th.        |
| 105. B. E. Moore to 62d.         | 137. W. G. White to 21st.        |
| 106. L. V. Warner to 30th.       | 138. E. E. Sacka to 52d.         |
| 107. H. A. Dens to 63d.          | 140. E. J. House to 48th.        |
| 108. H. W. Bobrink to 10th.      | 141. A. C. Purvis to 63d.        |
| 109. O. S. Rolfe to 7th.         | 142. J. H. Hen to 42d.           |
| 110. A. Freeman to 17th.         | 143. E. B. Moosau to 62d.        |
| 111. H. P. Gantt to 42d.         | 144. F. S. Long to 7th.          |
| 112. J. B. Matlack to 58th.      | 145. C. B. Wilson to 21st.       |
| 113. J. E. Schaefer to 46th.     | 146. W. E. Whitington to 12th.   |
| 114. T. D. Schmidt to 39th.      | 147. H. L. Milan to 19th.        |
| 115. P. W. Lewis to 45th.        | 148. R. A. Bringham to 58th.     |
| 116. E. W. Timberlake to 36th.   | 149. H. Harding to 61st.         |
| 117. V. N. Taylor to 38th.       | 150. E. A. Billings to 9th.      |
|                                  | 151. R. H. Pince to 36th.        |

The officers assigned to the Corps of Engineers (excepting 2d Lieut. H. B. Ely), the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry will report by letter or telegram to their respective regimental or battalion commanders for assignment to troops, batteries



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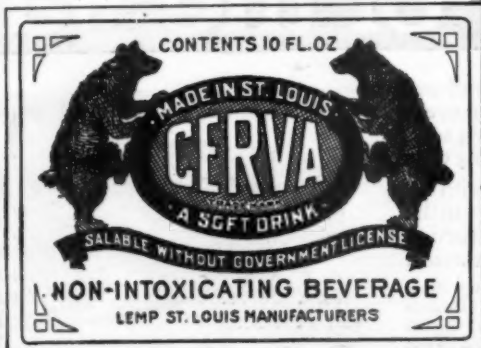
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This Is the Cap



and companies, and will upon the expiration of their graduating leaves, as extended, join the troops, batteries and companies to which they may be assigned.

Second Lieut. H. B. Ely, O.E., at the expiration of his graduating leave as extended, will proceed to the Military Academy for duty.

Each of the officers assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed upon the expiration of his graduating leave, as extended, to the headquarters of the Coast Defenses indicated after his name for duty:

Lieutenants Jank, Wagner and Day to the Coast Defenses of Portland.

Lieutenants Hirsch, Shaffer, Deeble and Reed to the Coast Defenses of Boston.

Lieutenants Coffey, Meade, Dwight, Hall, Hawkins and Dickson to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York.

Lieutenants Brown and Morganthaler to the Coast Defenses of Charleston.

Lieutenants Hasbrouck, Faust, de Camp, Collins, Huff and Donaldson to the Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Lieutenants Black, Murphy, Palmer and Piper to the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.

## THE WAR, THROUGH A GUARDSMAN'S EYES.

Over a year ago—to be exact, on Sept. 2, 1916—in an editorial dealing with the border life and activities of the National Guard troops in the Federal service, we quoted from a letter of a Maryland National Guardsman from Eagle Pass, Texas, to his home folks—a letter in which a young lawyer who had turned the key in his office door and gone forth to service with his company and regiment as a sergeant, stated that he found his new "life ordered for him, his meals forthcoming without any effort on his part, and beyond his routine of work not a care in the world."

This young man, Sergt. Millard E. Tydings, who was raised in the land of the canvasback duck, planked shad, sweet corn and deviled crabs, found the Army ration on the border "exceptionally good, there being much more variety than at home." One of the editors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL knew Millard from his babyhood to young boyhood and can say that he was all boy. The writer—from a distance—has watched young Tydings pass through Maryland Agricultural College with high honors and take his place in his chosen profession of the law; has noted his departure for Texas border service and his return to civil life, and now his return to the colors and his promotion to lieutenant in the drafted National Guard. Incidentally this young officer's mother was an O'Neill, a daughter of a Civil War veteran who is keeper of Point Concord Light, which lighthouse at Havre de Grace has been under the care of an O'Neill since John O'Neill received a life appointment from the United States Government, in recognition of his defense of Havre de Grace, in 1813, when a British squadron went to the head of Chesapeake Bay and shelled the town. Of the home defenders all save one fled to the hills. The exception was John O'Neill. This doughty Irishman manned a small field piece and while time and ammunition held out, "defied the fleet." He was taken prisoner by the British commander but, in recognition of his valor, was immediately paroled.

Lieutenant Tydings prints a letter in the Havre de Grace (Md.) Republican that gives an interesting picture of camp life. He says in part:

"If the people of Harford county could walk for an hour through any one of the Government training camps they would soon disabuse themselves of any idea they might have that peace was a matter of a few months. Thousands of workmen swarm over the camp site, erecting buildings, laying water systems, building roads, and performing the other hundred necessary things to be done to make homes for the hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Everywhere there is action. When the sun pushes its face above the neighboring hills at Aniston, Ala., where Company D, of Harford, is encamped, it sees about thirty thousand men under arms, beginning a gruelling day's work. Drill, drill, drill. Not in the old way, where 'pretty good' was all that was required, but in a new way, that demands perfection in everything. The game of war must be learned anew, the new European methods inaugurated. At night, every night, there are classes. In these classes the things that must be known are gone over and over again. Each soldier must be taught how to take care of himself, how to preserve his ammunition supply, how to get the most out of his rifle, the use of his bayonet, the way to throw hand grenades, how to operate the automatic rifle, to use his first-aid packet, to protect himself against poisonous gas attack, to cut barbed wire entanglements, to build his trenches safely, to hide himself from aeroplane observation, to bayonet all suspicious persons feigning wound in the trenches, the proper way to take a trench, to guard against surprise, and a thousand and one other things to make a real and victorious army. This cannot be acquired in a day, nor a month, and time is precious. Every minute is precious.

"For the last month, I have been out at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Here we have French instructors who are experts in the latest war methods. They have gruesome tales to tell and valuable lessons to teach. Our soldiers must learn how to put on the gasmask, and they must learn to put it on quickly. There are motion pictures of the real things and these are highly entertaining, and instructive. We are all 'gassed.' You must put on your mask, enter the gas house and stay there for fifteen minutes. When the door opens to daylight I can assure you we step lively. With it all, one has no time to write except on Sunday. It is a good sixteen hours daily—a real sixteen hours.

"There is a grand bunch of fellows here and in fact the kind of men all through the Service now thrills one with pride. I have just been talking to a man whose every day in the Service costs him \$20. Look for example at the medical men who have gone from Hopkins. There are boys who have left their college courses to do their bit. Men with families, with wives and children and mothers at home, and as one sees the little and big sacrifices that each has made one cannot but feel a resultant glow at the patriotism of these fellows. We, as an army, have lots to learn, and we must learn it quickly. Yet, I cannot help but feel that when the Stars and Stripes enter the trenches for the first time, they will be carried there by real men, real soldiers who will deliver the goods and add many a chapter for our Fourth of July speakers to wax eloquent upon.

"Now if perchance any of your readers should know a soldier, I want to urge them to write him a letter. When the hard day's grind is over it is mighty good to get a line from someone back home. So write and do your bit."





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## NEW COAST GUARD LIFE BOATS.

Motor lifeboats of a new type, self-bailing and self-righting, have recently been built by the Camden Anchor-Rockland Machine Company, at Camden, Maine, for the U.S. Coast Guard, says an article in the Marine Engineering. Two of these boats were launched in July, and two more are now under construction, which will probably be launched in October. The first two boats have been delivered at the Coast Guard Station, New York, having made the run to New York from Camden under their own power. The boats are thirty-six feet long over all and eight feet eight inches beam. The power plant consists of a forty horsepower model "T" Sterling motor, fitted with electricity and hand starters.

Lifeboats similar to these have been used by the U.S. Coast Guard for many years and are well known along the coast. The old style boats were fitted with centerboards, while in the new type of boat this is omitted. The cockpit deck is above the waterline. It is watertight and is fitted with ten self-bailing copper tubes, tin lined. All available space is filled with air cases. The boats are so designed that when placed bottom up they will right themselves and at the same time bail themselves out. Under test one boat righted herself in three seconds and bailed herself out in fourteen seconds.

The material used in the construction of these boats is the very best to be had. The planking throughout is Port Orford cedar, the frames clear white oak, the fastenings copper and composition, and the general interior construction mahogany. The boats are fitted with two masts and three sails, and arranged to take eight crew. They will easily accommodate fifty persons, if the occasion ever requires it. Under power the boats show a speed of a little better than eight knots, which, considering the size of the power plant and the heavy construction, is remarkably good. They are designed for patrolling the coast and are assigned at the different Coast Guard stations.

The great plant which the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation is erecting on 1,500 acres of land along the banks of the Neponset river in Milton and Quincy for the construction of destroyers for the Navy, will be completed within the next three months, says a Washington dispatch to the Boston Transcript. Secretary of the Navy Daniels was assured on Oct. 1 that all of the construction work will be finished by Jan. 1. He said that the Fore River Corporation will begin to deliver destroyers to the Navy eight months hence, and that from that time on deliveries will be made at frequent intervals until the Government's \$100,000,000 contract has been filled. This would seem to be an almost impossible feat, as a destroyer has never been built in this country in less than two years, and as work on the first destroyer to be delivered was begun only a few months ago. Mr. Daniels feels sure, however, that the delivery will be made, and that the Fore River concern, with its new plant, will establish one new record after another in constructing destroyers. The Quincy concern will require the services of 12,000 additional employees to operate the new plant.

After several days of conferences, a substantial agreement was reached on Oct. 4 between the Navy Department, represented by Acting Secretary Roosevelt, and the presidents of the International Unions, affiliated with the Federation of Labor, in regard to increases in wages to be granted over the navy yard scale which has been in effect since Jan. 1, 1917. As a result, the Department will put a new scale into effect on Nov. 1, and the presidents of the International Unions will, on their part, accept this scale as binding for a period of one year. The new scale represents an average increase of considerably over ten per cent. In the skilled trades, both metal and woodworking, this increase in the higher ratings will be forty cents or more per day, and the Department will continue the plan of reducing the number of ratings in each trade from five to three. This will give substantial increases to the lower paid men. A committee is to be appointed to adjust certain minor questions involving localities or special trades. It is felt by all who have taken part in these conferences that this adjustment is an important step and will do much to assist in the effective prosecution of the war work of the Government.

In the baseball cage at Yale University was placed, on Oct. 3, the newly arrived battery of 75-millimeter guns, caissons and equipment sent by the French government for use of the Yale artillery companies. The guns have been in service on the Western front and show much camouflage. They are the first guns of this type to arrive in this country and are for instruction purposes. Captain Dupont, a French artillery officer, is at New Haven to assist Captain Overton and the Canadian officers to organize the course of instruction, and Prof. E. B. Reed has prepared a book of French and English military terms with special reference to the artillery. The guns were sent to the university to the recommendation of M. André Tardieu, the French high commissioner, and the members of the French military commission to this country.

Kendall Banning, who has been director of the division of pictures of the Committee on Public Information since that body was organized, has been commissioned a major in the Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., and assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. Major Banning has direction of the distribution and laboratory production of the official American war news photographs. To a large extent his present activities are a continuation of the work he instituted in his former capacity. He is succeeded as director of the division of pictures by his former assistant, Mr. Laurence E. Rubel.

A Reserve Corps officer writes: "I had the pleasure today of seeing on Fifth avenue (New York), a private of the Medical Corps wearing leather leggings, 'Sam Browne' belt and spurs; also he carried a trench stick. I walked just in rear of him for several blocks and he passed eight or ten officers without a sign of recognition. From long experience in some respects, with the Service, I have considered it a privilege to be able to exchange the salute. So why neglect it? You are in a better position to jump on some of these things than even the commander-in-chief; go to it."



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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## ACTION ON HOME ENEMIES.

The enemies at home of the United States are beginning to feel the weight of the hands of the law and of public opinion. Last week the world learned of a resolution presented to the United States Senate demanding the expulsion from that body of Robert M. La Follette, the initiative coming from the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety as a result of the speech made by Senator La Follette in St. Paul on Sept. 20, La Follette being charged in the resolution "as a teacher of disloyalty and sedition." Later Vice President Marshall received a number of communications asking for action against Senators Stone, Gronna, Gore, Harding and Vardaman in addition to other charges against La Follette coming from New York, North Dakota, and North Carolina. From New York the American Rights League, of which George Haven Putnam, the publisher, is president, sent a telegram to Vice President Marshall urging that Senator La Follette be expelled from the United States Senate. Mr. Putnam said that La Follette's utterances have worked incalculable damage both in this country and in Russia and that his expulsion is a patriotic duty. All of these were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is to hold executive sessions after hearing from La Follette regarding his statement in his St. Paul speech that William J. Bryan informed President Wilson there was ammunition aboard the Lusitania when that ship sailed from New York on her last voyage. It remains to be seen whether that body is afflicted with one of its not frequent and untimely attacks of deafness or will be able to hear the public clamor against these Senators who will be ever notorious as members of that "little group of wilful men" who represent nobody, seemingly, except the home enemies of our country. Senator La Follette made a two-hour speech in Congress on Oct. 6 in which he made an attack on his enemies and defended the rights of free speech, but never once referred to his St. Paul outbreak. Senator Robinson in replying to him said that if he felt as La Follette did he would leave the Senate and ask the Kaiser to let him serve in the Bundesrath.

The trustees of Columbia University redeemed that institution from the pacifist activities of a few of its undergraduates and two of its teaching staff, by ousting from the faculty Professors James McKeen Cattell and Henry W. L. Dana, "it being the judgment of the members of the university faculties that both Professor Cattell and Professor Dana had done grave injury to the university by their public agitation against the conduct of the war." On the same day this refreshing news was made known the Legislature of the state of New York adopted a resolution requesting Secretary Lansing to transmit to Governor Whitman the evidence the State Department may have to prove that Daniel F. Cohalan, one of the justices of the New York Supreme Court, advised Germany to drop bombs on England and land a German expeditionary force in Ireland to help the revolution, as he is alleged to have done according

to papers seized by the Government from a German agent in New York city.

If it were not that there are signs on every hand that the Government, backed by public opinion, proposed to prosecute all the forces of disloyalty and sedition now operative in the United States, this summary of disloyal activities in the high places of our political, educational and judicial worlds would be distressing reading. But it is apparent even to the slow-moving Government administrators that this disloyalty and sedition must be crushed now or the country will be placed in a bad light not alone toward our Allies but to the neutral world as well. The arrest of ninety-four Germans in New York city alone within a fortnight, as a result of plottings against the United States discovered by U.S. Navy officers, shows that the Department of Justice is thoroughly awake to this alien enemy danger as it is to the wholesale plottings of the I.W.W. of whom it is stated that 100,000 members are liable to indictment, more than 10,000 individual crimes being charged against them. If anyone is of the opinion that these dangers from our enemies at home are exaggerated he has only to read this list of some of the offenses charged against the I.W.W. by the Government. It includes: Obstruction of the act of Congress strengthening fortifications; obstruction to the carrying out of contracts for coal for warships; planning to destroy clothing for soldiers and sailors; destruction of medical and hospital supplies; planning to prevent registration under the Draft Law; interference in lumber yards and forests, especially destroying spruce and lumber for cantonnments; destruction of machinery; obstructing the production of oil for warships; placing phosphorous in wheat fields and burning the wheat. This list reads like the legends of a moving picture melodrama but, unfortunately, it is real as legal evidence can make it. And every one of these acts of sedition was committed within the United States by scoundrels who could have enjoyed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness under our laws if they had not elected the baser paths that may eventually lead some to a lifetime in jail or a traitor's death at the hands of a firing squad.

In common with all countries save Germany we have been too lenient with alien enemies and active preachers and practitioners of sedition. Legal death has no terrors for a certain type of man any more than the expulsion of college professors will shame them into a cessation of their abominable pacifist and pro-German speeches and writings. But the larger body of those constituting our enemies at home stand in mortal fear of execution; and for that reason the Government should mete out such punishment to a few of the worst of these enemies of the nation as a warning and a much needed corrective. In war times there are few such wholesome agents of instruction in good behavior as a blank wall and a firing squad.

## ARMY LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

War Department General Orders No. 129, of Sept. 20, 1917, in urging the importance of the second Liberty Loan to the Army says:

"The commanding general of the United States Forces in Europe, and of each territorial department, tactical division, Coast Artillery district and separate brigade elsewhere, will at once institute throughout his command an aggressive campaign along the lines hereinafter indicated to secure voluntary subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan.

"Similar action will be taken by chiefs of bureaus of the War Department with respect to officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees under their control in Washington; and by the commanding officers of all arsenals, depots, hospitals, recruiting stations, or other places under the direct control of the War Department.

"This campaign will be so thorough that every officer, enlisted man, and civilian employee, including also the members of the Marine Corps or other United States forces attached to the Army, will be reached and his services utilized in this patriotic movement."

The order goes on to outline the plan of campaign to bring the Liberty Bonds to the attention of the commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Army. They should be impressed with the importance of safeguarding the interests of themselves and their dependents by investment in Liberty Bonds and of showing the people of the United States and the warring nations how unreservedly the personnel of the American Army thus support the principles of democracy. Full advantage should be taken of military organization by placing the work under direct charge of officers, assisted by non-commissioned officers, selected for the duty and impressed with the patriotic necessity of making it a pronounced success. To this duty an officer will be designated at each department headquarters, tactical division, Coast Artillery district and separate brigade, by the respective commanders thereof, and for each War Department bureau by the bureau chief. In a regiment the duty will be performed by the regimental adjutant, and at recruiting stations, depots, arsenals, etc., by officers, enlisted men or civilian employees designated by the commander. A committee of three or more men will be formed in each company to secure subscriptions from their comrades.

The "campaign-clock" system for recording sales will be inaugurated in each tactical division, the division quartermasters to improvise a suitable clock which will show the total amount invested day by day; the total subscription each day being telegraphed to The Adjutant General of the Army. After roll call each day, the total subscriptions by companies will be read aloud, and the total of each regiment of the division. Hearty and

friendly co-operation of civil agencies will be sought and utilized. Each Federal Reserve district has been requested to co-operate with military organizations in the district. Commencing Oct. 6, The Adjutant General will telegraph to each tactical division the total of the weekly subscription of other divisions. Telegraphic report will be made to The Adjutant General of the subscriptions in the Philippines, China, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama and Europe, by the general in command at each place.

Where one or more battalions are stationed, Oct. 11 and 18 are designated for special patriotic programs, when relative standing of the various divisions in subscriptions will be announced. These will be appropriate occasions for addresses from government, state and city officials, and other prominent persons. Oct. 24 is set aside as Liberty Loan Day, when there will be a definite program, to include music, speeches, field sports and other exercises. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of literature and posters on the Liberty Bond campaign, to all organizations. Instructions governing the use of allotments through the regular allotment system in the purchase of Liberty Bonds will be published later.

Lieut. Col. Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., has been detailed to represent the War Department in the Army Liberty Loan campaign, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, announces in conclusion.

The paragraph printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 193, issue of Oct. 6, regarding the second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds seems to have given a wrong impression regarding the exemption features of the bonds. The wording of the application blanks in this respect reads: "Exempt as to principal and interest from all taxation by the United States, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) United States graduated additional income taxes (commonly known as surtaxes) and excess profits and war profits taxes. The interest on an equal amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above."

## TRANSFERS OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

While it is not pleasant for members of a company or a part of a regiment of the National Guard to be transferred to a unit other than the one in which they have been serving, men so transferred should show their good sense by preserving a cheerful spirit. Exigencies of the Service require many sacrifices, and these transfers are to be numbered among them. The War Department in deciding that they be made is the best judge of what is required for the necessary conduct of the war. According to statements made by daily newspaper correspondents at a number of camps, National Guardsmen feel badly over being transferred from their old organizations to other commands, particularly New York Guardsmen, who it is said have expressed themselves against the transfers in no uncertain terms. This, if true, is not the proper spirit to show, and such manifestations show a spirit of insubordination not to be tolerated.

Most of the Regular Army regiments were broken up just as much as were National Guard regiments, and perhaps more so, but whatever private grumbling there may have been there was not a sound heard of any open complaint or expression of discontent from the Regulars. It was just as unpleasant to them as it is to the National Guardsmen to have to leave old officers and comrades, but they swallowed their regrets and accommodated themselves to the new conditions with proper spirit. National Guardsmen should do likewise. It will make their path easier in the end.

In connection with the revival of the grade of general in the U.S. Army the civilian newspapers, as a rule, state that there have been four generals of the U.S. Army, adding George Washington to the names of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The U.S. Army was organized Sept. 29, 1789, but it was not until nine years later, July 3, 1798, that Washington was appointed lieutenant general and commander of the Army, which rank he held until his death, Dec. 14, 1799. This was the highest rank Washington ever held in the U.S. Army. The rank of General and Commander-in-Chief "of all the forces raised or to be raised" (otherwise the Continental Army) was held by him from 1775 to 1783, but this was in the Continental Army. Heitman puts Washington as among the Generals in his list of "general officers in the Army of the United States from June, 1775, to 1903," but it must be understood that the Army of the United States includes all troops raised in this country, whereas the U.S. Army was not organized until 1789, six years after Washington resigned his rank of general of the Continental Army.

Announcement was made in New York city on Oct. 6 that the Q.M.C., U.S.A., wants for immediate service in France a regiment of dock clerks, timekeepers, checkers, bookkeepers and stenographers. Only male whites are eligible. Those who volunteer and are accepted will be sent to France at once and will remain in service during the war. Volunteers should apply to Capt. M. A. Kerwin, room No. 39, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York city. Those joining will be eligible to advancement according to their efficiency.



The second book of the New York Commandery of the Society of American Wars, a volume handsomely bound in dark blue and red, has recently made its appearance, bringing records of the Commandery up to May, 1917. The society was founded in 1897 for the patriotic purpose of bringing together in one organization representatives of all the wars of the United States and the colonies which formed it, from the earliest Colonial period to the present time. Those eligible to the society include lineal descendants of a governor, lieutenant-governor, deputy-governor, or members of the councils of war, of any of the thirteen colonies; descendants of a military or naval officer of the colonies; officers of the Services, past or present, who served with honor in any war in which the United States has been engaged, and their descendants; and all lineal descendants of original companions of the society. The American wars which make eligible for membership begin with the Pequot War, 1636-37; include the wars of our colonial history, the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and lesser Indian and other campaigns of that period, the War with Mexico, the Civil War, the War with Spain, intervening Indian campaigns, the Philippine Insurrection, the China Expedition, the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, and now "the War of the Allies for Civilization." Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, U.S.A., retired, is commander general of the Commandery-in-chief. Lieut. Rufus George Shirley, N.G.N.Y., is commander of the New York Commandery. The late Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., and the late Brig. Gen. George A. Woodward, U.S.A., were vice commanders general of the society, and among its present officers of the Commandery-in-Chief are Comdr. John H. Moors and Med. Director Howard E. Ames, U.S.N., retired. Former commanders general of the society include Rear Admirals Henry T. B. Harris, John E. Pillsbury and Richard Wainwright, U.S.N.

The immense warehouse which the Navy Department is building at the New York Navy Yard is approaching completion. Eleven stories high, 180 feet wide and 360 feet long, it provides more than 700,000 square feet—sixteen acres—of floor space. Four floors, comprising five acres of space, are ready for the reception of supplies. All structural work, walls, and roof are done, and the building will be entirely finished by the middle of November. This marks the approaching termination of the engineering task undertaken by the Bureau of Yards and Docks only six months ago providing the large increase in storage facilities required to meet the needs of the expanding Navy. The Brooklyn warehouse is only one detail of a building program involving an expenditure of over \$100,000,000, and is a good example of the rate at which this construction work is being put through. Funds for this building were provided March 29. Plans were at once prepared by Civil Engr. Leonard M. Cox, U.S.N., and the work was undertaken by the Turner Construction Company, New York, on May 2. In the five months that have elapsed the work has been pushed without intermission and the building stands structurally complete. In another month it will be finished in every detail. It is built of heavily reinforced concrete with channel brick curtain walls, large areas being glazed with steel sash. The total cost will be about \$1,200,000. The parade ground of the marine barracks was the only plot at the New York Navy Yard large enough to accommodate this warehouse, which occupies practically the entire quadrangle. Seven similar storage warehouses are being built for the Navy at other points, though none of the others is as large as the Brooklyn structure.

From a Field Artillery officer attached to the American Expeditionary Forces abroad the Boston Transcript has received a letter which it uses as the basis of an editorial on the saving of life to be gained by spending money for this officer's plan. The letter says: "Each division of the National Army should have a school of fire for field artillery similar to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. This is the fall of the year and plenty of ground can be leased for artillery ranges and due precautions can be taken against danger from artillery fire. These schools should be established as soon as possible and the course should last about three months. Afternoons and evenings can be devoted to school work. In the mornings all officers can be used for training the new personnel. The artillery brigade commander with each division should be the commandant. He should have a staff of instructors, preferably men who have been at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, and who knew the methods in use there. Our division and Infantry brigade commanders, as a rule, are Engineers, Cavalrymen or Infantrymen and, not due to any fault or neglect of their own, unfamiliar with artillery work. The brigade school will give them a familiarity with artillery and enable them to use it to the best advantage on the battlefield. For the sake of national security and for the good of the service it is hoped that this important need may be publicly agitated and soon applied."

If the wife of an Army officer stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., some months ago, who lost some valuable rings, will communicate with the firm of E. E. Clarkson and Company, Burlington, Vt., and can identify the rings, she may be able to recover them. The rings were lost and found in a curious way, as we are informed by Capt. F. R. Hunter, 18th Cav., adjutant at Fort Ethan Allen. Several weeks ago Chaplain Fleming at Fort Ethan Allen received a letter from Clarkson and Company, saying that a lady from Fort Ethan Allen had come into their store some time before to try on and purchase gloves; later she returned and inquired if some rings had been found that she thought she lost at the time. They were not to be found then, but after several months the firm received a letter from a large glove house in New York saying that in a pair of gloves returned for exchange for some house to which they sold gloves, there had been found some valuable rings, and that they would be forwarded upon identification. The clerk at Burlington did not remember the name of the lady from Fort Ethan Allen or any description of her. There have been many changes at Fort Ethan Allen in the last two or three months and on inquiry there it was impossible to locate the loser of the rings.

Through the initiative of Paymr. Gen Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, is conducting a series of educational lectures, which is attracting widespread attention in the

Government service and from reports is proving beneficial, especially to those departments relating to the subjects discussed. Dale R. Mason, a steel expert of the National Tube Company, opened the series on Oct. 3, at the Department of Interior Auditorium in Washington. The Army and Navy were both well represented in the large gathering, which included employees in the various government offices and chiefs, interested in the manufacture of steel products. Motion pictures vividly portrayed the many spectacular incidents of steel manufacture. Another lecture in the series was to be given on Oct. 10, in the new Interior Building, when W. H. Bassett, technical superintendent and metallurgist of the American Brass Company, delivered an illustrated address on the manufacture of copper and brass materials used by the United States Government. Paymaster General McGowan extended an invitation to government employees to attend these lectures.

The plans are practically completed for the National Reunion and Peace Jubilee of Civil War veterans which is to be held in the Vicksburg National Military Park, Oct. 16 to 19, inclusive. The preparation of the camp in the park has been taken care of by Lieut. Col. Willard D. Newbill, Q.M.C., U.S.A., of whom F. A. Roziene, president of the Association of Union and Confederate Civil War Veterans, says, "he is a gentleman possessing the highest executive abilities." All honorably discharged Civil War veterans, regardless of their army or campaign, will be welcome as guests of the Government for the reunion. Tents, garrison equipment and abundance of wholesome rations will be furnished by the host. The dedications of the Missouri state monument and a New York monument in the park will take place at this reunion. All persons desiring further information with reference to the National Memorial Reunion and Peace Jubilee of the Union and Confederate Civil War Veterans of 1861 to 1865, are invited to communicate with the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, 4316 North Kildare avenue, Chicago, Ill., F. A. Roziene, president.

It has been brought to the attention of the War Department, according to an official announcement, that the Military Commission of the National Department of the Polish Central Relief Committee, located in Chicago, intends to start, on Oct. 7, an active campaign for recruiting for the Polish army now engaged in fighting on the Western front in France. The War Department has been advised that no individual of Polish nationality resident in the United States, who is in any way subject to the draft, will be accepted as a recruit by this Military Commission, and that special care will be taken not to recruit any man whose family would be left without means of support. Having in mind the attitude of this Government toward a united and independent Poland the War Department is glad to announce that it is entirely in accord with the proposed plans of this Military Commission and that the Department trusts that this recruiting campaign, looking to the strengthening of the Polish army already fighting in association with the armies now in France, will be a success.

Approximately 2,500 carloads of food and other necessities are being delivered daily by the railroads to the National Army cantonments and the National Guard training camps. Accurate figures as to the extent to which the supplying of food and necessities for the soldiers at the training camps will intensify the transportation problem will not be available until all of the camps have received their full quota of men. The task which the railroads have been asked to perform, however, is a difficult one. It involves the supplying of all the necessities of life for sixteen non-productive cities of a population of 40,000 each and fifty-six smaller cities ranging in population from 300 to 3,000. Altogether, more than 1,000,000 men gathered at the various cantonments must have their daily necessities brought to them by the railroads. As it takes at least five pounds of food per day for each soldier, in addition to the food, clothing, fuel and other supplies that are constantly needed, the railroads have a great task on their hands.

On returning to Washington from a visit to the Hampton Roads Naval Training Camp, Secretary Daniels said on Oct. 8 that the new camp was ready for the reception of recruits. He added: "Seventeen hundred men will be sent to that station next week and the same number each ensuing week until the 10,000 provided for are stationed there. Construction is going forward so rapidly on the dry dock at the Norfolk yard that it is expected it will be ready six months ahead of time." The extension to the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago also will be virtually completed this month. Already more than 12,000 men are in training there. The full quota will be 17,000. Fifteen other camps for naval recruits are complete.

A letter has been received at the War Department from the State Department to the effect that animals taken by soldiers abroad will not be admitted in England without a special permit. To secure this special permit necessitates more or less trouble and annoyance to military authorities as well as to the English. Our military attaché at London has declined to ask for any such permits and department commanders of the Army were directed to notify organizations in their command that animals will not be taken abroad. Such animals, if taken, must be returned to the United States by the steamship companies or otherwise disposed of.

An ex-Army man protests at the amount of military misinformation that is given in the daily papers, citing a recent "Sunday supplement" article on saluting, which misquotes the Drill Regulations as to the hand salute, as follows: "The Army Drill Regulations state that in this salute the hand should be stiff and straight, the thumb lying as nearly on the same line as possible. The tip of the index finger should touch the hat brim at a point directly in front of the right eye, and the arm above the forearm and below the shoulder should be approximately horizontal."

## GOOD ADVICE FROM GENERAL PERSHING.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE RIFLE.

As a part of the program of battalion problems being worked out daily in the American training headquarters in France, Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the American Expeditionary Forces, and several French officers watched a battalion of Major General Sibert's troops attack three "enemy" trenches on Oct. 3. After the maneuver was finished General Pershing gave a criticism in the course of which he said he noticed that in taking the trenches the soldiers did not fire their rifles.

"You must not forget that the rifle is distinctively an American weapon," said General Pershing. "I want to see it employed. There surely will be plenty of opportunity for its use, and if you are unfamiliar with the weapon you will lose those opportunities. Bayonets and bombs are all right, and very valuable, but rifle fire still has a place in modern war." The General said he had heard of soldiers in this war who had been seen chasing Germans a hundred yards or more for an opportunity to bomb or bayonet them. If they had thought they might have stopped and shot them easily with the rifle.

To press this point of the need of rifle practice at home General Pershing sent a cable message of special interest to the National Guard training camps urging that nothing should interfere with rifle practice. The message was made public at Camp Wadsworth on Oct. 4. It reads:

"Longer experience with conditions in France confirms my opinion that it is highly important that infantry soldiers should be excellent shots. Thorough instruction in range practice, prescribed by our Small Arms Firing Manual, is very necessary. Our Allies now fully realize their deficiency in rifle training. It is difficult to secure areas for target ranges in France, even now when crops are off the ground. Much greater difficulty soon when plowing begins. After ground is secured in France, considerable time will be required for troops to construct ranges and improvise target material. In theater of active operations this time should be available for intensive training with new weapons and formations.

"I therefore strongly renew my previous recommendations that all troops be given complete course in rifle practice prescribed in our firing manual before leaving the United States. Specialty of trench warfare instruction at home should not be allowed to interfere with rifle practice, nor with intensive preliminary training in our School of the Soldier, School of the Company and School of the Battalion.

"I cannot too strongly impress upon the War Department the absolute necessity of rigid insistence that all men shall be thoroughly grounded in the School of the Soldier.

### RENDERING SALUTES.

"Salutes should be rendered by both officers and men with special emphasis upon the rigid position of soldiers when saluting and when at attention. A prompt military salute is often misunderstood by our people, but it simply means and emphasizes an aggressive attitude of body and mind that marks the true soldier. The loyalty, readiness and alertness indicated by the strictest adherence to this principle will immensely increase the pride and the fighting spirit of our troops. The slovenly, unmilitary, careless habits that have grown up in peace times in our Army are seriously detrimental to the aggressive attitude that must prevail from the highest to the lowest in our forces. The strict methods used at West Point in training new cadets in these elementary principles have given the Academy its superior excellence. These methods should be applied rigorously and completely to the forces we are now training."

### REVIVAL OF THE MONITOR.

The record of British warships of the monitor class in the present war proves the soundness of the opinion which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always maintained, that the monitor type of vessel is one that should be retained in our Navy and should receive serious consideration in our building program. The Engineer, of London, England, in its issue of Aug. 17 in an exhaustive article on the "Revival of the Monitor" says:

"A few years ago the monitor was regarded as a thoroughly obsolete type of ship, the construction of which had altogether ceased. Yet to-day we find vessels of the monitor class taking an active part in naval operations in almost every part of the globe. It may therefore be of interest to trace the development of this type from its advent down to the monitors of the present day, though for obvious reasons little can be said about the most modern examples." The Engineer then goes on to describe Ericsson's original Monitor, and her subsequent prototypes, as well as some of the accomplishments of the present monitors, and adds:

"Of the large monitors built specially for the war, it is not permissible to give details, though some idea of their main features was obtained from Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's letters from the Dardanelles. Jane's 'Fighting Ships,' for 1916, mentions the General Crawford, Lord Clive, and other vessels which have been specified in despatches, and adds the following note: 'According to published descriptions, these vessels are high-freeboard, sea-going vessels. Their beam is large, and they are said to maneuver indifferently. It has been publicly stated that 15-inch guns, intended for the new 'Royal Sovereign' class of dreadnoughts, were appropriate for arming these ships. The 14-inch guns, ordered in America for the Greek battle-cruiser *Wassilefs* (ex-Salamis), building in Germany, were also purchased for these monitors.' Other vessels, presumably of a much smaller type, have been alluded to in official despatches from almost every theater of the naval war—one, the *M 30*, was reported as sunk by Turkish gunfire in an Admiralty communiqué of June 3, 1916.

"In certain quarters severe strictures were passed upon the Admiralty for having spent so much time, money, and labor on the creation of this fleet of monitors, the critics maintaining that the vessels in question were of extremely limited value. This contention, however, is not borne out by our knowledge of what the monitors have accomplished. At Gallipoli, when the appearance of German submarines compelled the Allied squadron to withdraw temporarily, the position of the invading army, bereft of naval support, would have become highly critical had it not been for the timely arrival of our monitors. Indeed, it is not too much to say that their presence saved the situation. Practically immune from torpedo attack, they were able to maintain a steady bombardment of the



Turkish positions with their big guns, and it was largely owing to their efficient work that the evacuation was carried out so successfully. Nearer home the monitors have rendered services scarcely less valuable. No other vessels could have been used effectively against the German fortified positions on the Flanders coast, and without their vigorous and repeated bombardments the enemy would have been able to establish himself much more firmly at Ostend and Zeebrugge than is actually the case. The recent brilliant advance in Mesopotamia, culminating in the occupation of Bagdad, owed much of its success to the fine work of the smaller monitors operating on the Tigris.

"On the whole, therefore, the Admiralty's policy of building monitors has been completely vindicated, and it is doubtful whether their period of usefulness is yet at an end. As a rule, naval bombardment does not give results proportionate to the energy expended, but the novel methods employed both at Gallipoli and off the Flanders coast, where—as has been officially stated—airial units were employed to control the fire of the monitors, made this form of attack unusually effective. In fact, after the last heavy bombardment of Ostend, it was established by aerial reconnaissance that the Germans had withdrawn all their naval vessels from the port. For the amphibious operations in which this war has been so prolific the monitor is admirably adapted, and we owe it to the presence of the Admiralty experts in the first few months of the struggle that we possessed these valuable auxiliaries at a period when their services could not well have been dispensed with."

#### LIVING QUARTERS FOR OFFICERS.

The effort made by Senator New, of Indiana, to rectify, by legislation, the hardship worked by the present War Department ruling which denies living quarters or commutation of quarters to officers of the Army while on active duty, has come to naught for the present as was stated in our issue of Oct. 6 through the defeat of Mr. New's proposed amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act. The external reasons for the defeat of the amendment were voiced by Senator Fletcher, who objected to the amendment, saying: "It is difficult to figure just where that is going to lead and to what extent it is going. It applies not only to the Regular Army, but to all new officers. It is general, and it seems to me we ought to have some expression of the Department upon it. The only way we can get that would be, of course, to have the Military Affairs Committee consider it. To raise this question about rooms for families of officers, no matter where they are stationed, no matter what it costs, it seems to me is going a good way and we are leaping in the dark. We cannot see what is going to be the effect on the regular laws with reference to the Military Establishment."

Then followed a colloquy begun by Senator McCumber asking Senator Fletcher whether, "either under the present regulations or under the law . . . an officer is allowed for the necessary four rooms, or whatever the allowance may be when working here in the departments and his family resides here, and then he is sent out to take charge of a cantonment or to give instructions in Texas or elsewhere, immediately his right to have the allowance is taken away from him; does the Senator think that that is just and wise?"

Senator Fletcher replied that while there were arguments in favor of some change of that system, the Senate "ought to have full information on the subject, and we have not got that information. How far is it going to extend? I do not know that it would be the proper thing in every instance to provide rules for the families of officers wherever they may be sent."

Senator McCumber said that if an officer is sent away from the place of his residence to perform services, his expenses are naturally increased that much, and the Government ought not to deprive him of an allowance that has come to him heretofore for quarters. Yet that is what is being done to-day.

Senator Vardaman said that "in the Spanish-American War when an officer was serving in the field, he had no commutation of quarters. When he was detailed for service in the city, he was given so many rooms or commutation of quarters. If the Senator from Indiana would amend his amendment so as to give this special pay to the men who are serving at the front, I would be very glad to support it." Senator Smith, of Michigan, added that under the old regulations an officer of the Army was entitled to quarters, heat, light, and so forth. In lieu of quarters, he received compensation therefor as follows: Second lieutenant, two rooms, at \$12 per room per month; first lieutenant, three rooms; captain, four rooms; major, five rooms; lieutenant colonel, six rooms; and colonel, seven rooms.

"When an officer was ordered to the field," Senator Smith said, "his family was permitted to retain quarters in his permanent post. To-day, however, when an officer is ordered to, say Camp Custer, he is considered on permanent duty. No quarters are provided for his family and he is not even allowed to store his furniture on the Government reservation. As you can see, this works a double hardship. He is compelled to store his furniture or to lease quarters at a very decided expense near the cantonment to which he is assigned. The rentals near these cantonments immediately become exorbitant. This was equally true on the Mexican border and will continue to be the case until the Government takes steps to provide housing facilities wherever large bodies of troops are concentrated. The unfairness of this situation bears with peculiar weight upon the Regular Army officer, as he very seldom has a permanent home to which he can send his family. To a greater or less degree, it bears on the new officer coming from civil life into the National Army, although he more frequently has still in existence his old home provisions. Eliminating all question of personal justice and looking on the matter purely from the viewpoint of efficiency, it seems to me a mistake for the Government to pursue this course. Inevitably the strain of debt and financial worry, which I feel certain will result, will distract the officer from his real work. You know how heavy and how immediate that real work is to-day. He has no home, he is in the Regular Army, and for the Government of the United States to divorce from his family every man who enters the Regular Army and becomes an officer is perfectly absurd. We have not reached that pass yet."

In reply to Senator Vardaman's suggestion that the amendment be changed so as to give "this special pay" to officers at the front Senator New asked just what was "service at the front?" He said that "an Army officer is at the front when he is following orders in some respects, and so far as it applies to the matter touched upon by this amendment it would affect the families of the officers stationed here in Washington in exactly the same degree and in exactly the same way that it would

affect the officers who are stationed in France." He agreed, he said, with the Senator from Florida that this was a far-reaching proposition adding, "It is a far-reaching war." He said that the War Department had made an estimate to the effect that it would cost \$20,000,000, but he did not consider that sum prohibitive. "I think," he added, "if we are going to send men into the Army the way we are doing Congress ought to make suitable provision for the keeping of their families in an ordinary degree of comfort, even if it does cost a large sum of money."

Senator Calder brought out the point that Reserve officers on duty at the War Department and the Reserve officers at arsenals and munition factories throughout the country were receiving commutation of quarters if they had no quarters. He pressed in the point that the amendment "would provide commutation of quarters for families of officers going abroad" and that then "they would be in exactly the same position as officers who are stationed at home." Senator Warren said he did not oppose consideration of this measure, but thought there should be a better understanding of it. "There is nothing in existing law," he said, "which requires any provision to be made for any Army officer's family, but there are certain allowances made to officers in the nature of commutation of quarters, light, heat, and as to the number of rooms, calculating \$10 a month for each room, and so forth. This commutation for quarters is paid when the officer is ordered on some detached service or city service like here in Washington, but when they are at the front with the Army or at Regular Army posts they take such quarters, either on the front or otherwise, as the United States provides for them. The duty of the United States under the law is to provide quarters for its officers and enlisted men only."

"The commutation of quarters to enlisted men and to officers is always calculated without the officer's family. In fact all the legislation respecting the Army has been made along the line that they officially had no family, and if they did that they should share the commutation, and so forth, that officers alone get, regardless of whether married or not. So whatever we do in this matter of legislation about families is absolutely new. On the other hand, I should say, though, that it has been a matter of knowledge that at Regular Army posts while officers are at the front these quarters can be occupied by the families of officers. There are certain allowances of fuel and certain allowances of light. There is no difference between volunteer officers and Regular Army officers. They all get the same pay and the same allowances. If there are quarters provided at some post for a volunteer officer, he can undoubtedly, upon application, have his family remain there while he is at the front."

Senator Smith said that he rose "more particularly to protest against any neglect to appropriately house these officers at the various cantonments. The same rule ought to apply in Washington. I want these officers to be provided for at the encampments. For instance, take the situation at Camp Custer, and what is true of that camp I suppose is true of other camps throughout the country. It is almost impossible to get a house in the vicinity of Camp Custer, and if one is obtained it is obtained at an exorbitant price. You should not take away these allowances." Senator Warren said in reply: "The whole Army plan is for men at war or men in training not to be attached or to have their families in close proximity unless it may be an occasion happen so. I do not know of instances anywhere where we have provided such quarters in temporary cantonments, or where the families of officers have followed the Army and been allowed quarters. I think we would have to provide for them at some other place." On this theory, said Senator Smith, "the war ought to be fought by bachelors entirely or by keeping married men away from their families even during camp work." Mr. Warren said he was not stating a theory; but stating what the law is. Mr. Smith expressed the hope that "there will be reasonable liberality, both under the law and under the regulations, to care for the families of soldiers, officers and men, at their place of service if that is practicable and feasible, as it is in many cases; and I should like very much to see the old rule of making allowances applied to the present situation."

Just before the vote on the amendment was asked for Senator King suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and stated that in view of the fact that Congress would meet again in December the measure could be taken up then when there would be ample time "to address ourselves to this important question." As we stated in our issue of Oct. 6 those Senators who are in favor of this measure have secured an agreement from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill carrying this provision as soon as Congress reconvenes in December. Our civilian readers who are interested in Army life as well as military matters could help such a measure toward becoming a law if they would urge its necessity on their Representatives and Senators in Congress between the present time and the date set for the opening of Congress.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

A member of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force who returns to active duty and is detailed to act as an instructor of apprentice seamen (academic) is not entitled to extra pay of ten dollars per month for "special duty as instructor of apprentice seamen" unless he has qualified as instructor by examination. This decision was rendered in the case of a chief yeoman of the Naval Reserve Force, who, on return to duty in 1915, was detailed by the chaplain of a receiving ship, who was head of the department of education of the training station, to the above mentioned duty. Since the chief yeoman had never been examined for instructor, the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department did not consider he was an instructor within the meaning of the Navy Regulations, an opinion with which both the Auditor and the Comptroller agreed.

A contract chauffeur who was employed by the Q.M.C., U.S.A., at Detroit, Mich., and was sent for duty to Marfa, Texas, in 1916 was discharged for refusing "to take the prophylactic treatment against typhoid" and he was refused transportation and subsistence from the place of discharge to the place of hire. On applying for a revision of the action of the Auditor in disallowing his claim the Comptroller differs with the Auditor, stating that the contract entered into with the chauffeur "contained no requirement that the employee would be required to take inoculation of prophylactic against typhoid or that his refusal to do so would subject him to loss of compensation or any other allowances to which he would otherwise be entitled under the contract." He continues: "Under the terms of the contract and the facts so far disclosed, I think the discharge of the claimant, leaving him stranded some 2,000 miles from his home and place of hire, was within the meaning of the contract for the convenience of the Government, and that he is legally

entitled to cost of transportation subsistence en route, and pay for the time of return trip from place of discharge to place of hire."

#### SITE FOR GUNNERY SCHOOL NOT NEEDED.

To clear up an apparent misunderstanding regarding the quest of the War Department for a site upon which it may establish a training school in machine gun and Field Artillery firing the following memorandum from the Chief of Staff is made public by the Secretary of War:

"It is possible that before we get through our system of training we may need somewhere a very large area for instruction in machine gun firing and Field Artillery firing. Certain department commanders were instructed to look into the matter with a view to seeing whether suitable sites could be located in case we needed them. A site of the size required probably would have to be on unoccupied public lands. The idea has gotten abroad through certain parts of the country that we are hunting for places on which to assemble a great number of troops, as has been done in the National Army cantonments. Of course those communities are exercised over the idea, just as they were when we were selecting sites for these cantonments and National Guard camps. I am informed that delegations are on their way here to urge the claims of their respective localities, and although advised not to come they are coming just the same."

"As a matter of fact no money has been appropriated by Congress for the lease or purchase of land for this object, nor have estimates been submitted to Congress. Consequently, while the War Department may give consideration to the question with a view to being ready if an emergency arises, no definite steps toward the selection of a site (even if desired) can be taken at this time. The fact is that we have not decided to recommend to the Secretary of War the establishment of any such machine gun and artillery firing grounds, and it is very possible that it will not be done. Everything should be done to discourage anyone coming to Washington about the matter. They should be informed that we have no definite intention to establish a firing ground and that we are merely looking around to see if such a site exists in case it should be found necessary, and that it almost certainly will have to be located on public land. The coming of delegations here will be useless expense to such delegations."

#### EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDED FOR ABROAD.

As the basis of a lecture on "Uniform and Equipment Recommended for Service Abroad," delivered by Capt. K. C. Masteller, C.A.C., at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Monroe, Va., there was prepared a list of articles considered necessary for such service. It was compiled from two different British lists, a reference to our own Army orders on the subject and other information from various sources. Captain Masteller, whose address is care of Army War College, Washington, D.C., would be glad to receive suggestions from officers in France as to changes they believe advisable in this list. The list is as follows, prices being given first; the figures in parentheses indicate the requirements of War Department orders; prices are unit prices:

1. Ordnance Equipment: \$0.20, (1) can. bacon; \$0.13, (1) can. condiment; \$0.61, (1) canteen; \$0.58 (1) canteen cover; \$0.35, (1) cup; \$0.07, (1) fork; \$0.12, (1) knife; \$0.07, (1) spoon; \$0.48, (1) meat can; \$2.90, (1) haversack; \$0.72, (1) pack carrier; \$0.16, (1) pouch for first aid packet; to be purchased by officer from Ordnance Department.
- (1) pistol, (1) pistol holster, (1) pistol belt, (1) pocket, web, double, (2) extra magazines; need not be purchased; furnished by Ordnance Department through organization.
2. Quartermaster Supplies: \$2.29, (1) mosquito bar; \$2.74, (1) poncho (or slicker); \$4.03, 1 trunk locker; \$2.06 (1) cot (gold medal not recommended); \$3.08, (2) blankets; \$6.52, (1) bedding roll; \$2.97, 1 clothing roll; to be purchased by officer from depot quarter master, Philadelphia, or of a post quartermaster.
- (1) shelter tent, poles and pins; to be furnished by quartermaster through organization.
3. Clothing: \$2.38, 3 (2) flannel shirts; \$2.81, 3 (1) shoes; \$0.13, 12 (5) pair socks, light wool; \$0.47, (1) leggings, canvas; \$0.01, (1) identification tag and tape; \$0.01, 12 (2) pair shoe laces; \$2.38, 2 (1) cotton uniforms; \$0.10, (1) waist belt; \$1.23, 1 leather gloves; \$0.33, 1 O.D. gloves; 1 winter gloves; \$9.04, (1) overcoat; can be purchased from quartermaster. \$25, 1 raincoat, with detachable warm lining (British Burberry); \$25, 2 (1) woolen uniforms; \$10, 1 leggings, leather; \$3.50, 1 puttees; \$5, (1) hat; (1) hat cord; \$18, 1 heavy high-laced shoes; \$6, 1 rubber boots (hip); \$0.26, 3 heavy woolen socks; 6 undershirts (3 wool, 3 cotton); 6 drawers (3 wool, 3 cotton); \$1, 1 waist belt, leather; \$1, 1 sneakers; \$5, 1 sleeveless sweater (Red Cross pattern); \$0.25, 12 khaki colored handkerchiefs; 2 pajamas, flannel; 6 towels (face and bath); 3 abdominal bandages.
4. Signal Corps Equipment: \$33.25, (1) field glasses, Type E.E.
5. Medical Department: (1) first aid packet (procure from hospital).
6. Miscellaneous: \$7, (?) 1 mattress, light weight; 1 quilt; \$42, (?) 1 sleeping bag; \$0.75, 2 laundry bags; \$4, 1 cot (collapsible recommended instead of gold medal); (1) basin, canvas; (1) bucket, canvas; \$4, (1) lantern, folding, aluminum; 12 candles, 6's; \$2, 1 folding chair, 36 ins.; (1) whistle, for infantry; \$1.50, (1) compass, with luminous dial; (1) wrist watch (with luminous dial, unbreakable crystal, and waterproof); (1) housewife; 1 tool kit; 1 wire cutters; 1 hatchet; 1 assorted nails; 1 hunting knife; 1 corkscrew, 1 can opener; 1 protractor; 1 pocket electric lamp with refills; 1 map case, celluloid, waterproof and light; 1 Sterno stove and refills; 1 Red Cross model knitted hood; 1 supply rolled wax paper for trench fires; 1 supply of matches; 1 pipe lighter; 3 (1) pencils; (1) note book; 1 fountain pen (jack knife); 1 supply Parker's ink tablets; 2 clothes hooks for tent pole; 30 feet small rope; 1 periscope; (1) supply of toilet paper; 1 medicine case and medicines; 1 toilet case (canvas) with (1) carbolic (soap); (1) metal (mirror); (1) hair brush; (1) (tooth brush); 1 soap box; 1 nail brush; (1) comb; (1) tooth powder (not paste); (1) shaving soap (not paste); 1 writing materials; writing paper and stamped envelopes, official paper and official envelopes, pay vouchers, mileage vouchers, telegraph blanks; 1 emergency ration; 1 supply Cash's woven names to be put on clothing; 1 supply



cheesecloth carbolated underwear (put up by English Red Cross for vermin.)

British List Suggested for Officers' Mess for 5: 3 aluminum sauce pans of different sizes; 1 aluminum frying pan; 1 iron kettle. Enamelled or aluminum—6 cups, 6 glasses, 1 teapot, 1 milkjug (lid), 1 butter dish (lid), 1 sugar (lid), 12 plates, 12 rustless steel knives; 12 plated spoons; 12 plated forks; 8 small spoons; 1 carving knife and fork; 1 mincing machine; 1 white oil cloth; squares of muslin with beads on edge to cover food dishes; washing cloths; drying towels; 2 Primus stoves; 2 wicker baskets to carry above.

(a) Vermin Protection No. 1: 90 per cent. Naphthalene and 10 per cent. good soft soap. Apply locally and to seams of garments.

(b) Vermin Protection No. 2: A paste made of vaseline and a little soft soap and 30 per cent cresol. A dirty mess but better than powders. Apply sparingly to skin and put on seams of garments particularly between the legs.

(c) Protection against Colds, etc.: A tablet of Chlorazene in water. Gargle or nose spray. A powerful antiseptic which does not destroy tissue. Is extensively used as an antiseptic in hospitals at the front. Can be procured from Abbott Laboratory, Eleventh street, New York.

(d) Purifying Water: Halazone tablets. Procurable same place as (c) above.

Gas Masks: New American masks will give perfect protection. Must be applied quickly. Will probably be issued.

The sleeping bag is considered essential by many foreign officers. It is not recommended.

This list was made up from two different British lists; a reference to our own orders on the subject, and from other information from various sources, and was prepared as the basis of a lecture delivered by Capt. K. C. Masteller, C.A.C., at R.O.T.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

#### DESTROYER ATTACKS ENEMY U-BOAT.

The Secretary of the Navy issued on Oct. 6 an account of an engagement between an American destroyer and an enemy submarine which, in addition to being a seeming victory for the destroyer, was the occasion of a letter of appreciation from the British Admiralty expressing admiration for the efficient and seamanlike conduct of the officers and crew of the American vessel. Our destroyer first sighted the submarine in the early morning of a clear day, the sea being calm and a large number of merchant vessels in sight. The enemy U-boat was less than a mile off the port beam of the destroyer, running submerged, but with enough of her periscope above water to throw a column of spray several feet in the air, giving the effect of a spent torpedo. The submarine was headed on a parallel course in an opposite direction to the destroyer when first sighted. The American boat turned to port and headed for the U-boat at full speed, opening fire with the forward port gun. The destroyer's course brought her directly across the wake of the submarine, and as she crossed the wake a depth charge was dropped and a column of clear water was shot into the air.

The destroyer turned to the right, and her starboard guns opened on the periscope as she came around to cross the U-boat's wake again and drop a second depth charge. Again a column of clear water showed that the charge had not reached its mark. Another quick turn to the right brought the starboard guns to bear, but this time the destroyer turned so sharply that she was able to come down for the third attack in the wake of the submarine. The third depth charge brought up a column of clear water and the destroyer wheeled once more, this time to the left, and all the port guns opened up, but without visible result. The last time the destroyer came down to the attack exactly in the wake of the U-boat and ceased firing. As she neared the end of the line of bubbles the fourth depth charge was let go and there followed a widespread boiling of the surface of the sea, large bubbles and at last a heavy film of oil. The destroyer spent some time looking for further traces of the U-boat, but none was found. She then proceeded on her course. The engagement lasted twenty-two minutes.

#### NEW TEMPORARY ENSIGNS.

The following petty officers and seamen of the Naval Reserve Force stationed at Newport have been appointed ensigns and ordered to report at the Naval Academy on Oct. 11 for a course of sixteen weeks:

Bartlett, R. S.	King, E. D.
Riley, E. C.	Atkin, W. M.
Rand, W. M.	Waller, J. B., jr.
Bromley, B. D.	Jacobs, L.
Holton, Green H.	Baker, J. R.
Ewing, R. D. W.	Dahling, L. F.
Bartlett, A. E.	Herd, G. B.
Jannotta, A. V.	Parsons, T. C.
Smith, W. A.	Knight, F. M.
Dykman, H. M.	Bergs, J. B.
Gile, C. M.	Brooks, H. W.
McKaig, A. L.	Drake, F. J.
Sexton, D. S.	Rickerson, W. C.
Welles, R. C.	Bradford, L.
Lombard, L. M.	Sturgis, W., jr.
Sanford, W. H.	Pope, M.
Wallace C. M.	Johns, F. W.
Street, E. P.	Davidson, L. H.
Durfee, W., jr.	McIlvain, E.
Cross, J. G.	Dickey, C. D.
Iselin, Oliver	McGuckin, B. F.
Homer, A. B.	Kimball, A.
Moll, L. F.	Bullock, A. D.
White, C. T.	

#### INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES.

The Post Office Department on Oct. 5 issued these instructions:

"Postmasters shall on and after Nov. 2 see that postage is paid at the rate of three cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters and other first-class matter, except drop letters and foreign mail.

"Postal cards are required to be prepaid two cents, and, therefore, the one cent postal cards must have a one cent postage stamp affixed to them in addition to the one cent stamp impressed on such cards.

"Post cards (private mailing cards) bearing written messages must have two cents postage prepaid on them."

A "drop letter" is a letter that is destined to a point in the same postal district in which it was mailed. This increase in postage is the result of the passing of the War Tax Act, which became a law on Oct. 3, when President Wilson signed the measure. All new taxes in

the bill became effective when the President signed it, except certain specified rates. The one cent letter and post card tax becomes operative in thirty days, and the second class mail rate increases July 1. New income and war excess profits taxes are based on income of the 1917 calendar year and payable before March 31, 1918. All stamp taxes, including those on parcel post packages, become effective Dec. 1. Amusement admissions and taxes on club dues go into effect Nov. 1; also taxes on freight and passenger transportation, sleeping car, drawing room and steamship berths; pipe line transportation, insurance policies and telegraph and telephone messages costing fifteen cents or more.

#### 42D DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

It was estimated that more than 70,000 persons witnessed the review of the 42d Division, National Guard, under command of Major Gen. William A. Mann, at Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y., on Oct. 7. The reviewing officer was Senator Oscar A. Underwood, of Alabama, and the division made a magnificent and impressive appearance. After the review Senator Underwood could not praise it too much. He also said that he hoped to review the division later in Berlin. Although the daily newspapers have for some weeks past been announcing each parade as a farewell demonstration before its departure for France, there will more than likely be a few more "last appearances" before all the division crosses the ocean.

The following organizations are on duty with the 42d Division:

Division Headquarters Troop (2d Separate Troop, La. Cav.)  
149th Machine-gun Battalion (3d Battalion, 4th Penn. Inf.).

83d Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. J. Lenihan; 150th Machine-gun Battalion (Companies E, F and C, 2d Wis. Inf.); 165th Infantry (69th N.Y. Inf.); 166th Infantry (4th Ohio Inf.).

84th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. A. Brown; 151st Machine-gun Battalion (Companies B, C and F, 2d Ga. Inf.); 167th Infantry (4th Ala. Inf.); 160th Infantry (3d Iowa Inf.).

67th Artillery Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. P. Summerall; 149th Field Artillery (1st Ill. F.A.); 150th Field Artillery, heavy (1st Ind. F.A.); 151st Field Artillery (1st Minn. F.A.); 117th Trench Mortar Battery (3d and 4th Md. Cos., C.A.C.).

117th Engineer Regiment; 1st Battalion (1st Separate Battalion, South Carolina Engrs.); 2d Battalion (1st Separate Battalion, California Engrs.).

117th Field Battalion Signal Troops (Mo.).  
117th Headquarters Troop and Military Police (Va. C.A.C.).

117th Engineer Train (N.C.).  
117th Ammunition Train (Kas.).

117th Supply Train (Texas).  
117th Sanitary Train; 1st Ambulance Co. (1st Ambulance Co., Mich.); 2d Ambulance Co. (1st Ambulance Co., N.J.); 3d Ambulance Co. (1st Ambulance Co., Tenn.); 4th Ambulance Co. (1st Ambulance Co., Okla.).

1st Field Hospital Co. (1st F.H. Co., D.C.).  
2d Field Hospital Co. (1st F.H. Co., Neb.).  
3d Field Hospital Co. (1st F.H. Co., Colo.).  
4th Field Hospital Co. (1st F.H. Co., Ore.).

That Camp Mills is a healthy camp is evidenced by a report from Col. Jay W. Grissinger, Med. Corps, chief surgeon. The report shows that the highest per cent. of illness has been one and one-half of the total number of men in camp. There never have been more than 400 of the 27,000 men ill at any one time, and often there were but fifty in the hospital. There have been no cases of serious illness. Minor ailments are all that the medical officers have to contend with. There have been several cases of measles in the 167th Infantry of Alabama (old 4th Regiment), but the entire regiment was quarantined, and the quarantine has been effective.

#### DUNWOODY TRAINING STATION.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5, 1917.

Ensign Colby Dodge, U.S.N., commanding officer of the Dunwoody Naval Training Station at Minneapolis, has gone to Washington to confer with Lieut. Comdr. John H. Towers, of the Bureau of Operations, in regard to the Dunwoody unit of the National Aerial Coast Patrol. From there Ensign Dodge will go to Bay Shore, Long Island, to inspect the Government Aviation School. He will return to Minneapolis about Oct. 20.

The ground work for the aviation students at Dunwoody Station is to start at once. It will be modeled on the scheme of instruction at Bay Shore. Early in the spring seaplane and torpedoplane flying will begin on Lake Minnetonka, near Dunwoody. W. F. Brooks, president of the Aero Club of Minneapolis, which is backing the unit, is now visiting the Curtiss aircraft plant at Buffalo, and the government aviation fields at Essington, Pa., and at Mineola, with a view to contracting for planes. He then proceeds to Washington, to complete plans with naval aviation officials.

Dunwoody Naval School has just been authorized by the Bureau of Navigation to enlist experienced gas engine men for a special short course of training to fit them for engineers on the new 110-foot submarine chaser. There are now about 700 bluejackets in training at Dunwoody, of whom 200 are radio electricians. The detachment will be increased to 1,000 by winter.

#### THE RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department, having in mind one Army reserve, i.e., retired enlisted men, very readily recognized that with such material on hand (if not too old) they could fill up the gap created by withdrawals of men from General Recruiting Service. It is a matter of record that many retired enlisted men were called upon and are at the present time performing this duty; and are doing their bit cheerfully, well, and satisfactorily. But are they contented? Many, although on the threshold of autumn, in a military sense, are still strong and able to perform the full duty of a soldier. These men with their long Army experience, their tact, judgment and executive ability undoubtedly would go for the making of first-class commissioned material. They are soldiers in the true sense of the word. They have gone through, not without some misgivings, very many changes, tactical

or otherwise, wrought by the War Department since the days of immortal Upton.

They have been sorely tried in many a tight corner at home and have shown their sterling worth and metal in Cuba, China and the Philippines. They know the Army game from A to Z. Its trials and tribulations, its paper work, its aggravating red tape. So while the War Department is busy selecting, confirming and whipping into shape thousands of officers in the making, it is to be hoped that from the forgotten archives of that Department, the records of these men may be brought to light, and that they may have a chance for promotion and be allowed to qualify for commissioned rank, as a just reward for long, faithful and meritorious service.

RETIRED.

#### THE GUNLESS TORPEDO SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your last issue you editorially quote a statement made by Vice Admiral Sims in his testimony before a "Naval Affairs Committee" referring to a new type of warship "that has nothing but a protective deck and so flat that nothing could get under it, that only has two towers, one forward and one aft, to control the ship, and no guns at all, but eight or ten torpedo tubes on a side, and that can make thirty-five knots." The conception of such a vessel is ascribed by Vice Admiral Sims to "one of our young officers named Schofield."

Will you permit me to state the facts? The vessel in question was proposed by me and described to the late Mr. Horace See, a well-known naval architect of New York city, certainly as early as 1904, and possibly before then. During the summer of 1904, Mr. See made sketches of such a ship and rough calculations with regard to her, and also figured out the probable cost, and brought them to my residence in New York city. A meeting was held there of Mr. See, Admiral (then Commander) Fiske and myself, at which time the plan was thoroughly canvassed, and met with the approval of Admiral Fiske, to whom we submitted it. The vessel was completely described by me in an article published in *The Independent* in November, 1909, which is referred to in the current number (September) of the *Journal of the Naval Institute*. It was also discussed with many naval officers, including, among others, Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, whose conclusions at that time were substantially the same as those of Vice Admiral Sims now; and with the late Captain Barnett, then in charge of the Naval Observatory in Washington. It is my recollection that this last discussion took place after a dinner at Captain Barnett's house, at which dinner Vice Admiral Sims himself was present.

The original idea was based upon a conviction that the battleship as a type had about reached the limit of its development, that it did not represent any longer a true evolution, but rather enlargement of the different factors of which it was an aggregation; that it was becoming clearly obvious that the times were ripe for the production of a capital ship as radically different from existing types as the Monitor from the ironclads of 1861, and that the lines of possible advance, so far as could be foreseen, came together in the high speed, low free-board, gunless torpedo ship. It is with pleasure that I find so distinguished an authority as Vice Admiral Sims now reaffirming this last conclusion.

PARK BENJAMIN.

#### WAIL OF THE THREE HUNDRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A few facts as we know them:

1 (a). Civilians after three months' training are being placed in command of batteries and battalions of Field Artillery.

(b). Infantry and Cavalry officers even though graduates of West Point, or other excellent schools, with commissioned service ranging from one year to twenty-five years with splendid efficiency reports, cannot share in Artillery promotion.

2 (a). Cavalry are not permitted to share promotion of Artillery.

(b). Infantry must absorb the Cavalry.

3 (a). Since war was declared the forces of the Army of the United States have been increased by over one million enlisted men.

(b). There are over three hundred Captains of Infantry of over ten years' commissioned service in the Regular Army who have received no promotion.

ALSO RAN.

#### MAKING ENDS MEET.

Boston, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Financial problems which, in these difficult times, the officers of the United States Army and Navy are facing impose a great hardship upon our officers. They live upon salaries which are inadequate for meeting the expenses to which they are necessarily subjected. The cost of food, the rent for suitable quarters, the price of uniforms, the expenditure for sundry daily requisites—all have increased enormously and that, too, without a corresponding increase in salary. The outlay for everything is way out of proportion to what we are receiving. It is quite impossible for an officer to put any money aside, whatever, for emergencies. Indeed, we must constantly exercise economy in every possible direction even to make ends meet.

To cite a concrete example, I shall use my own case. I came into the Service after having prepared myself for it at great personal expense. I received upon entrance into the Reserve Corps a uniform gratuity amounting to \$150. Supposing that this was, in a sense, a donation on the part of the Government, I used it to pay an account outstanding and proceeded at once to buy my outfit with money from my salary. Recently, upon entering the Regular Service, I have been required to return that amount to the Government—not by installments, but in lump sum. To accomplish this my pay has been stopped utterly; nor can I draw any money until the whole sum is liquidated. Of course, I realize that this action has been taken entirely in accordance with the law; but this fact does not make the hardship any the less for a man living in a large city and having a family dependent upon him for support.

Truly, it borders upon injustice that the Government should ask a man to serve it efficiently with all his time and energy when his thoughts must be constantly concerned with maneuvering to meet his daily obligations. Such conditions are plainly wrong and I do not believe that, when the present salaries were fixed, any such hardship was meant to be inflicted.

OPTIMISTIC.



## PLIGHT OF THE UNPROMOTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noted in your publication several articles in regard to promotion for the Regulars, most of which had for their key-note the claim that "merit alone will count, considered together with seniority" or words to that effect. There has been said, also, a great deal concerning the alleged scarcity of officers.

Some of us who have been in the Regular Service as officers for fourteen years or so are gradually getting anxious over our prospects. We see our juniors being detailed with increased rank into the National Army, this being especially true if we happen to be detailed in one of the Staff Corps. We would be only too glad to have the chance to resign provided we could take our chance at one of the training camps for officers for the National Army, etc. We are supposed to be able to teach a green man enough in three months to make him a captain (and even a major and lieutenant colonel); yet we are not capable of exercising such command ourselves; at least such is the necessary presumption, since we remain in our present grade of captain or first lieutenant.

And that is not the worst; a careful reading of the orders referring to the subject compels the understanding that promotions to field rank in the National Army will be made from those subalterns now in said divisions. In other words, if a Regular does not receive promotion to field rank by being detailed into the National Army with that rank, he cannot hope to be detailed from the Regulars to fill any vacancy that may occur in the field officers of the National Army. To a man in the street, that looks like pretty smooth political work.

Nor is there any hope through staff promotions, because it is said that these promotions are merely for the benefit of those who are permanent members of the staff departments considered. What about the detailed members of the Staff? Have they worked less that they deserve no consideration? The Secretary of War has been pleased to say some very pleasant things about the Staff, but that helps very little when you see your chief clerk made a major over your head, with the probability of taking orders from him in the near future. Presumably there will soon be a movement to promote deserving reserve officers; political influence will demand it; where will the Regular be?

Is there no hope?

THE WIDOW'S SON.

## THE DETAILED CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letter signed "Questioner" in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 30 was of vital interest to me, as it was to doubtless the two hundred or more captains of the line, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. Many captains detailed from the line have from fifteen to eighteen years' service and were undoubtedly selected for special fitness or qualification in this line of work at a crisis in the history of the Army when the work and the responsibility in the Staff Corps is increased ten fold. With eighteen years' service in the Army, having served other details in the Q.M. Corps in that time, I was selected as Camp Quartermaster of one of the National Army cantonments. The supplying, administration, etc., of an army of forty thousand men is no light task and the officer who has a post of this importance should have the rank his position demands. Whether it is true in other camps I do not know, but I find myself ranked by every other Regular officer in the entire camp except two captains who were second lieutenants when I received my captaincy. Many men who are now majors in the National Army I have ranked many files for years. In many problems that come up, and all quartermasters know of the harassments of the office, my work is handicapped by the fact of my low rank, as a junior officer cannot, with proper military training, assert himself beyond a certain point with a superior officer.

The men who are in the Corps are not shirkers—the unlooked for and splendid efficiency shown in the supply of the vast army we now have speaks for itself; but it seems to me that the earnest, conscientious men who are making the sending of our troops abroad well equipped possible, are getting all the hard work and none of the trimmings and it seems but a matter of justice and equity that their efficiency be warranted the recognition they so manifestly deserve.

W. O. SORE.

## WAR INSURANCE TO BE EXPLAINED.

The War Department will take every care to see that each soldier thoroughly understands the benefits which will come to him as a result of the Service Insurance Act (H.R. 5723), approved by the President Oct. 6. Not only will pamphlets explaining the bill in detail be distributed widely through the Service but specially selected men will be detailed to carry the information to the various units. Instructions have been sent to the commanding generals of all departments and of each National Guard and National Army Division as follows:

"Select one commissioned officer to report in Washington not later than Monday afternoon, Oct. 15, to attend a meeting in General Hearing Room, Senate Office Building, ten a.m. Oct. 16. Purpose of this detail is to have this man fully instructed with reference to provisions of the Military and Naval Insurance bill so that he in turn may be able to explain these provisions and the rights thereunder to your department (or division). It is particularly important that you exercise great care in selection of this man. Type desired is one with natural gifts of leadership, popularity and powers of clear explanation."

## THIRD INFANTRY HOLDS ANNUAL DINNER.

The officers' mess of the 3d U.S. Infantry, which was originally organized under the Act of March 3, 1791, held its annual dinner at the regiment's station, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1917, with more than fifty officers present. "Ever since the battle of Monterey in the Mexican War, when for three days the 3d bore the brunt of a great battle," writes a correspondent, "it has been the custom for the officers to assemble annually for a regimental dinner. Not only have these dinners been in commemoration of the action of the regiment before Monterey on Sept. 21, 22 and

23, 1847, but in addition they celebrated the organization of the famous 3d Sub-Legion in September, 1792. Later the 3d Sub-Legion became the 3d Infantry, and the dinner Sept. 29 drew the curtain on one hundred and twenty-five years of active service, during which time the regiment participated in the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American Wars, and took no small part in the campaigns against warring Creek, Chippewa, Sioux and Blackfoot Indians. Major Paul Giddings, who has been with the regiment for twenty years, having been assigned to it in 1897, acted as toastmaster."

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Oct. 5-10.)

## ALLIES STRIKE AGAIN IN FLANDERS.

British and French combined on Oct. 9 to drive home the fourth heavy blow that the Germans on the Ypres front have sustained in four weeks, and once more the German defenses were broken in and occupied on a broad front to a depth in many places exceeding a mile and a half. The counter-attacks directed against the new Allied front have thus far again failed in the face of an overwhelmingly superior artillery, and the offensive remains in possession of virtually the whole of its gains.

The attack on Oct. 9 fell chiefly upon the eight miles of front lying west of the area of the advance of Oct. 4. The front involved lay between the villages of Gravenstafel on the east and Bixschot, in the French sector, on the west. On the extreme east the British continued their operations northward along the line of heights forming the Paschendaele ridge, while to the west, the progress was made over a low-lying region where recent rains had apparently made an advance by infantry and artillery impossible. The progress made was the more remarkable because of conditions of weather and ground which would have condemned the enterprise to certain failure, but for the recent marked deterioration of the adversary's defense in the Ypres region. Not only had heavy rains fallen in the preceding days, converting the low-lying part of the battlefield into a sea of mud, but the infantry went forward in the midst of a driving rain and a high wind which impaired the value of the artillery and airplanes. At six a.m. the troops, eager to advance after a night of waiting in the downpour, were sent forward according to the plan previously arranged. Despite the weather the British and French guns had prepared the way with a bombardment of several days' duration. The French had to cross the ground covered by the swollen St. Jansbeek stream and its affluents, a task in which they employed, according to a press account, bridges or causeways, constructed for the purpose, of sections of cork. They overcame the opponents posted at various points, and, in particular, at the village of St. Jean de Malgelaere, about 1,000 yards north of their center. Continuing northward, they attained the edge of the Houthulst wood, a block of forested territory about six miles in diameter, forming the chief natural refuge of the German defense in this portion of the front. Here they paused, having taken only about 300 prisoners, but having crossed the exposed and inundated belt which, like a wide moat, sheltered the forest on the south.

Leaving their positions at the same hour, the British immediately on the right moved northward along the sides of the road to Poelcapelle, traversed about 1,000 yards of territory that intervened and entered the southern part of the village, whereupon they were checked for the time being by the strong defense offered by a force posted in a brewery building. Three miles farther to the right, where Gravenstafel and its westward spur of the Paschendaele ridge formed another of the main features in the line, the British, moving from Gravenstafel won their way northward to a foothold on the opposite heights on a line about 1,000 yards south of Paschendaele village.

Outside of this main area of attack the offensive was taken at a number of points from Brodeinde, the scene of the success of Oct. 4, as far south as Gheluvelt, the British improving their positions near Brodeinde and at Polderhoek, north of Gheluvelt. The first bulletins on the attack announced that the British had captured about 1,000 Germans.

Eagerness to take full advantage of the present preponderance over the opponent in this region appears to have inspired the renewal of the attack in defiance of the weather. One reason for the recent diligence of the Ypres offensive may be found in the fact that the resistance of Crown Prince Rupprecht has steadily weakened during August and September. Starting with Sept. 20, the weekly attacks have brought unbroken gains, which the German counter-attacks were powerless to offset. British reports show losses of about 17,000 men per week, while the German forces, what with their losses in the direct defense, in sustaining a superior artillery fire of the greatest violence and in counter-attacking without an adequate artillery support, are likely to equal or even to exceed those of the offensive. The British command has good ground therefore for the hope that the opponent, already inferior in strength, must grow increasingly so, despite such reinforcements as he can obtain before the coming of winter releases any great number of Germans from the Russian front, and this all the more because the Ypres salient, steadily defended by the British offensive constantly adds to the length of the line which the defense is obliged to hold. In addition to these considerations, the offensive, serves the possible purpose of eventually driving the Germans from the Flemish coast, by forcing their right flank and driving it back northward eventually against Bouges and the Netherlands border, some twenty-five miles beyond the present Ypres front. On account of the use of the Flemish ports by the U-boats such a result would greatly diminish the submarine danger, which at present constitutes the chief peril to the Allied cause.

The sustained demand which the Ypres operations make upon the munition supplies and infantry reserve of both sides has apparently checked activity on all other parts of the western front. The German efforts against all parts of the French line have been notably slight in comparison with those of recent months.

## ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN FRONTS INACTIVE.

On the Isonzo front the situation is at a deadlock. The Italian forces are apparently not yet ready to renew the offensive which gained the Bainsizza plateau; while the Austrians have failed to seize the moment to set a counter-move in operation, either on the Isonzo or on the Trentino front. Rome reports that minor Austrian attacks on the Bainsizza plateau and on Mt. San Gabriele have been repulsed, and that the Italian front has been slightly advanced to the east of Gorizia.

Hostilities on the Russo-Rumanian front have chiefly been restricted to unimportant engagements in Rumania, Bukowina and the Baltic region. German reconnaissances clashed with the Russians on the road from Riga to Pskov. In Rumania a Bulgar attack near the town of Sereth was repulsed, and a Teuton attack near Radautz failed. In Bukowina a Russian force entered the vil-

lage of Vaskoutai, taking 762 prisoners, according to Petrograd, but was driven out, according to a Berlin statement.

## OTHER FRONTS.

A French military mission is expected to take up the work of organizing the Greek army which Premier Venizelos is to put in the field in Macedonia next spring. General Bracquet, who is said to be the chief of the mission, is to have charge of the training and equipment of the force, which, according to a dispatch, is to number 300,000 men.

Further accounts of the capture by General Maude's Bagdad force of the Turkish command at Ramadie on the Euphrates assert that Ahmed Bey, the Turkish commander, was completely hemmed in by the encircling move of the British cavalry cutting off his retreat to the west, and was enclosed with the river at his back with the result that he surrendered his entire force.

The Russians south of Bitlis have taken the offensive, capturing the village of Nereman, fifty miles north of Mosul.

## NOTES OF THE WAR.

It was announced in London on Oct. 5 that the total enlistments of the Australian forces now aggregate 306,000 men.

News that the German submarine which was interned in Cadiz last month had succeeded in escaping shortly after midnight has created a great sensation, says a Madrid dispatch of Oct. 7 to the New York World. All responsible authorities, including the general in command of the arsenal and the chief of the naval district, have been suspended from their functions. The crew of the U-boat were allowed full liberty in Cadiz and the officers and men had given their word of honor not to attempt to escape. There was no ammunition on board, and no torpedoes or mines.

A large squadron of Caproni airplanes, under orders from the Italian command, raided the Austrian naval base at Cattaro on Oct. 9. The official report of that date says: "The squadron left its base at midnight, crossing the Adriatic over a course of nearly 150 miles and flying at an altitude of 12,000 feet. When the squadron reached Cattaro the planes descended to a few hundred feet over the destroyers and submarines anchored in the bay. Several successful hits were scored and fires started. Great fires were also caused in munition depots and military buildings. The Austrian batteries opened a tremendous fire against the raiding Capronis, which, however, remained over Cattaro until three o'clock in the morning, when, having accomplished their mission, they returned to their base."

The British Admiralty announce that the British armored cruiser Drake was torpedoed Oct. 2, off the north coast of Ireland. She reached a harbor, but then sank in shallow water. One officer and eighteen men were killed by the explosion. The remainder of the ship's company were saved. The Drake had a displacement of 14,100 tons, and a speed of 24.6 knots. She had a water-line length of 515 feet, and a beam of 71 feet. Her armor included a 6-inch belt amidships and three inches at the ends. She was completed in 1902 and cost a little over \$5,000,000. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders and a 3-pounder. Her complement was 900. A sister ship of the Drake, the Good Hope, was sunk in the battle off Coronel, Chile, in 1914. The Drake was well known in American waters, having been the flagship of the British squadron at New York in 1909 during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The Drake class of ships were known as excellent steamers. There are two of them left, the Leviathan and the King Alfred.

British casualties reported during the week ending Oct. 9 totalled 17,505. This includes 311 officers and 2,965 men dead and 862 officers and 13,367 men wounded or missing.

Fourteen British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the official statement of the British Admiralty of Oct. 10. Two vessels under 1,600 tons and three fishing vessels were sunk. The arrivals during the week were 2,519, and the sailings 2,632. Five British vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously. British shipyards last week launched more tonnage than the Germans sank. This indicates the speeding up which has taken place in the past few months.

A mutiny among the crews of four battleships of the German fleet occurred at Wilhelmshaven, about six weeks ago, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Amsterdam on Oct. 10. One of these battleships was the Westfalen, whose captain was thrown overboard and drowned. The crews landed. Marines refused to fire on them, whereupon soldiers surrounded the sailors, who surrendered. A mutiny is also reported to have broken out on the German warship Nürnberg, which was at sea. The men are said to have seized the officers and proceeded in the direction of Norway, with the intention of being interned. The Nürnberg was overtaken by destroyers and forced to surrender. Emperor William went to Wilhelmshaven and ordered that one out of every seven mutineers be shot. Chancellor Michaelis protested, with the result that only three were shot. Heavy sentences were imposed on the others. A Copenhagen dispatch of the same date stated that Vice Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, announced in the Reichstag on the previous day that a plot had been discovered in the navy to form a committee of delegates on the Russian model and to paralyze the fleet so as to force the government to make peace. The guilty parties have been arrested and have received their just deserts, the Minister added. In a copyrighted article written for the New York Times Arthur Pollen says that the custom of drafting men from the German navy for the submarine service may have caused the mutiny.

General Maurice, of the British War Office, in speaking of the British army in Flanders gave the following figures as to the composition of the troops engaged in fighting from July 31 to Oct. 4, 1917: English, 70 per cent.; colonials, 16; Scottish, 8; Irish, 6. The casualties in the same period are distributed as follows: British, 76 per cent.; colonials, 8; Scottish, 10; Irish, 6. Summing up the work of the British army in the first nine months of this year, General Maurice said: "During that period we have taken on the west front 51,435 German prisoners and 332 field and heavy guns, while our losses have been 15,965 prisoners and no guns. In all theaters we have taken 72,513 prisoners and 470 guns and have lost 15,850 prisoners and no guns."

"The latest, and important, news that your paper publishes, also that it prints nothing but the truth, makes it more of a pleasure to read than any other paper that is printed in this whole U.S.," writes a subscriber.



## CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

Arkansas.—John R. Hawkins, Tucker.  
 Illinois.—Wilbert E. Shallene, Moline; Kieth A. Foster, second alternate, Ridge Farm.  
 Missouri.—W. Earl Booth, second alternate, Cainesville; William L. Zevely, second alternate, Linn.  
 Nebraska.—Florian G. Gibson, second alternate, Dixon.  
 Nevada.—Donald Maclean, Carson City.  
 North Carolina.—Micah Jenkins, Morgantown.  
 North Dakota.—Sidney R. Hinds, Wahpeton.  
 Rhode Island.—Ernest V. Eldred, 3 Cumberland road, Riverside; Edward W. Kelley, first alternate, 12 Bridge street, Newport; Rowland W. Gleason, second alternate, 72 Doyle avenue, Providence.  
 South Dakota.—Neal M. Davis, Sioux Falls.  
 Tennessee.—Morton M. Littleton, Kingston; James R. Newman, first alternate, Chaska.  
 West Virginia.—Nestor Perdue, Bramwell; Francis H. McNeer, first alternate, Union; Elbert R. Beamer, second alternate, Bluefield; William P. Hawley, jr., Bluefield.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Hiram M. Chittenden, U.S.A., retired, died at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 9, 1917. He was born in New York Oct. 25, 1858, and was graduated from the U.S. M.A., class of 1884, when he was assigned to the Engineers. It was largely the excessive work of the years 1896 to 1905, during which his district and duties extended from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean, and during that which he produced his historical works, that led to his nervous breakdown, which resulted in his retirement on Feb. 1, 1910, for disability incident to the service. General Chittenden's military record included duty at Willets Point; admitted to New York State Bar, 1888-90, as engineer officer, Department of the Platte, prepared a complete topographical map, so far as existing data permitted, of the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Montana and Idaho. He was assistant in charge of work in Yellowstone Park, 1893-4, discussed exhaustively question of water supply for canals, and conducted extensive investigations in arid regions to determine advisability of Government taking up reservoir construction and other work of similar character in Missouri. His report was one of the first American publications to discuss critically the advantages and disadvantages of reservoirs in controlling floods. As Chief Engineer, 4th Army Corps, 1898-99, General Chittenden had charge of providing the water supply for about 18,000 men from city water system at Huntsville, Ala. His improvements are now a permanent part of the park and water supply system of Huntsville. 1899 to 1906 he was in charge of the improvement of Missouri river and tributaries, and of work in Yellowstone Park. He was mainly instrumental in securing large appropriations by which the latter work was carried to completion, and built or rebuilt the greater portion of road system of about 350 miles. He was a member of many important boards including board to report on floods of the Kansas river at Kansas City; board to investigate government reservoir system at headwaters of the Mississippi. He was in charge of Engineer district of state of Washington, 1906-8, including fortifications of Puget Sound. He is the inventor of the type of movable dam known as the "Chittenden Drum Weir." His professional work not under Secretary of War included chairman of a commission appointed by Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report on the Yosemite National Park. He was a member of a commission appointed by the Governor of California to devise a system for control of the floods of the Sacramento river. He laid out road (since built), four miles long in 1906, to summit of Rubidoux Mountain and near Riverside, Cal. His professional papers outside of official work were: 1898, paper on "Reservoir System of Great Lakes," analyzing conditions governing fluctuations of levels in the lakes and suggesting measures for their more effectual control. 1908, "Forests and Reservoirs in Their Relation to Stream-flow," a critical examination of popular theories upon this subject. Publications on Northwest history, non-official work: 1895, "The Yellowstone National Park," 1 vol., revised 1903; 1902, "The American Fur Trade of the Far West," 3 vols.; 1903, "History of Navigation on the Missouri River," 2 vols.; 1905, "Life and Letters of Father De Smet," 4 vols., edited jointly with A. T. Richards.

Lieut. Robert W. Chapman, Battery B, 18th Field Artillery, U.S.A., was thrown from his horse on Oct. 3, 1917, while riding near Fort Bliss, Texas, and died a short time afterwards at the base hospital from the injuries. His horse, it was stated, stepped into a hole on the mesa and pitched forward and the young officer was thrown off, but one foot was caught and held in the stirrup and the horse became frightened and started to run, kicking the officer in the head and fracturing his skull. Men of his battery rushed to his assistance and took him to the base hospital, but he did not regain consciousness. The young officer's home was in Livingstone, Ala., where his parents live, and where his remains were sent.

Lieut. Frederick Foster, O.R.C., on duty at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y., was killed on the night of Oct. 5, 1917, when an automobile, in which he and Lieut. Robert Morgan, O.R.C., were returning to the camp after a visit to Islip, plunged into Cuttings Pond, Oakdale, L.I., N.Y. In making a curve in the road something apparently went wrong and the car left the road, crashed through the fence and turned over into the water. Lieutenant Morgan was thrown clear and escaped injury beyond a shaking up. Lieutenant Foster was caught under the car and killed. He was appointed from Massachusetts.

Mrs. A. C. Pike, mother of Mrs. Andrus, wife of Major M. P. Andrus, Nat. Army, and Capt. S. M. Pike, 105th Inf. N.G., died at Troy, N.Y., on Oct. 7, 1917.

Lieut. John H. Andrus, of the Sanitary Detachment of the 135th Field Artillery, of Minnesota, at Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., while talking to Capt. John H. Ramshaw, chaplain, 135th Field Art., committed suicide by cutting his throat in a room of the Paso Del Norte Hotel, El Paso, Texas, Oct. 5. Chaplain Ramshaw witnessed the act, but before he could reach Andrus, the latter had inflicted a fatal wound, dying a few minutes later. Lieutenant Andrus had left Deming Oct. 4 with Chaplain Ramshaw for El Paso. Lieutenant Andrus left no

notes behind, and mystery surrounds his death. The deceased was about thirty years of age and left a family.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Squier is announced. No date has been set for the wedding. General Kuhn is a widower. His first wife, who was Miss Carrie Parker, died suddenly at a reception given by Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison when Mr. Garrison was Secretary of War. General Kuhn was in Germany at that time.

A prominent wedding at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1917, in the new cadet chapel, was that of Miss Omira Bailey, daughter of Major Gen. C. J. Bailey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bailey to Capt. Alexander W. Chilton, U.S.A. Chaplain H. P. Silver, U.S.A., performed the ceremony. Major General Bailey, who was in command of the forces in the Philippine Islands and only recently returned to the United States, gave his daughter in marriage. After the ceremony, during which Mr. Mayer played on the organ exquisite selections from Mendelssohn, Grieg and Wagner, a charming reception was given for the wedding party by Col. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson. The date of the wedding was advanced, as the General left on Oct. 7 for Camp Jackson, S.C., to assume command of the 81st Division of the National Army. The happy couple are taking an automobile tour through the Berkshires and New England, and upon their return will have quarters at West Point, where Captain Chilton is stationed as assistant professor of English.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman H. Balcom announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Robert A. Bringham, U. S. A., of Reno, Nevada. "Miss Balcom," writes a correspondent, "comes from a military line, her maternal grandfather being Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall, of Auburn. Her paternal grandfather was Samuel Balcom, one of the prominent men of Bath for many years. Lieutenant Bringham comes from one of Nevada's prominent families and at West Point made a very fine record as an athlete, being the boxing champion for two years and also playing on the Army-Navy football and baseball teams."

Mr. and Mrs. Albert William Woodruff announce the marriage of their sister, Lillian Fhey Brown, to Lieut. Robert Perry Mortimer, U.S.A., on Sept. 29, 1917, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Rulph R. Sterling, of Detroit, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Lieut. John Boersig Saunders, U.S.A., class of 1918, U.S.M.A.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. H. Cameron, U.S.A., of San Diego, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nina Tilford Cameron, to Capt. John Belling Thompson, 1st U.S. Cav., aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Murray. The wedding is to take place at San Diego in November.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ora Vaulx Carter, daughter of Mrs. J. M. Carter, of 150 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N.Y., formerly of Montclair, N.J., to Capt. Roger B. Colton, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A. Miss Carter is a niece of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., now in command of the Central Department. The wedding will take place early this season.

Miss Kate Bennett and Capt. Allen Boyd, U.S.A., were married Sept. 25, 1917, at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss E. F. Greet, in Berkeley, Cal. The wedding was attended only by near relatives and the news of the event came as a surprise to their many friends, as no announcement of the engagement had been made. Rev. W. R. Hodgkin read the service. The house was decorated with baskets and bouquets of flowers. Miss Bennett wore a traveling costume of gold colored broadcloth and a tight-fitting hat of a lighter shade. She wore orchids as her corsage bouquet. Captain Boyd is with the 29th Infantry at Syracuse, N.Y., and he and his bride proceeded there at once.

Ensign L. W. Sparrow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mary Virginia Hope Nicholson, of Portsmouth, Va., were married in New York city Oct. 6, 1917, by the Rev. William Carr, pastor of Beekman M.E. Church. Mrs. Nicholson is the daughter of Dr. W. O. Hope, physician and pharmacist, of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Ensign Sparrow, who is attached to the U.S.S. Kearsarge, only received a very brief leave, and had to report back for duty on the same day as the marriage.

Ensign Donald S. Tuttle, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Churchill Gould, only daughter of G. H. P. Gould, millionaire paper manufacturer, of Lyons Falls, N.Y., were married on Oct. 6, 1917, at the home of the bride, near Utica, N.Y. The Rev. William C. Spicer, of Gloversville, assisted by the Rev. M. S. Grimes, of Lyons Falls, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a rose-colored traveling costume of duvetin, topped by a large silk beaver hat, and a corsage bouquet of white orchids. She was attended by Miss Katherine Nye, of Niagara Falls. Lieut. Ward Clark, 50th U.S. Inf., was best man. The ushers included Lieut. Robert Van Buskirk, U.S.A.; Andrew W. Kelly, jr., and Ensigns Albert Billings and Leonard Kirby, jr., U.S.N. The bridegroom's gift to his bride was a gold wrist watch set with diamonds, and Mrs. Tuttle presented her husband with a gold military wrist watch. The gift of the bride's father was a superb pearl necklace. Many handsome presents were received by Ensign Tuttle and his bride. A breakfast for seventy-five guests followed the ceremony.

Arrayed in a trailing gown of ivory satin, with veil of rose point, which fell gracefully from a coronet of orange blossoms almost to the end of her court train, and carrying a bouquet of white orchids, and lilies, Miss Marie Abnighito Peary, daughter of Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1917, to Capt. Edward Stafford, of the Coast Art. O.R.C., son of Justice and Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford. The ceremony was performed in St. John's Church, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Peary's birthplace was in the Arctic regions and is noted on the map as seventy-seven degrees, forty-four minutes north latitude. Miss Emily Steuart was her chief attendant. The bridesmaids were Misses Madge Diebitch, of Texas, cousin of the bride; Jean Holmes, Helen Blodgett, Laura Graves and Mrs. Broderick Rafter. Miss Peary was given in marriage by her father, and Justice Stafford was his son's best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Sidney Cook and John Putnam Loomis, U.S.R.; Professor Albert Licklider, of Williams College; Mr. Chauncey Loomis, of Syracuse, N.Y., and Mr. Robert E. Peary, jr., brother of the bride. The bride received many rare gifts, among the most prized being a string of octagon shaped ivory beads carved from narwhal

tasks; and presented to her by the Esquimaux. Captain Stafford is at present on duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Louisa O. Bullard announces the marriage of her daughter, Helen Virginia, to Ensign Charles Graham Halpine, U.S.N., on June 22, 1917, at Radford, Va.

Miss Dorothy Adams, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Adams, and Lieut. William Ayres Borden, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., were married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1917, in the Epiphany Church. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Adams. Miss Mildred Adams, the bride's sister, attended her, with Misses Lida Adams, Pauline Stone, Katherine Effinger, Brownie Johnson and Lillian Jackson. Dr. Daniel Leray Borden, Medical Corps, U.S.R., was best man for his brother.

Lieut. Harper A. Holt, 50th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emily C. Schultz were married at the home of the bride in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Oct. 6, 1917. Both Lieut. and Mrs. Holt graduated last year from Cornell University, where Lieutenant Holt received his appointment for commission. Lieut. and Mrs. Holt are living in Syracuse while the 50th Infantry is stationed there.

A very pretty allied wedding took place on Oct. 4, 1917, at Christ Church in Delaware city, Del., when Capt. Ward E. Duvall, U.S.A., and Miss Stella Esme Carr, daughter of the late Captain Carr, C.M.G., Royal Navy, occurred. Captain Duvall was attended by Major L. E. Bennett, U.S.A., and Miss Carr had her sister, Mrs. John R. Ellis as matron of honor. The ushers were Lieutenants Melberg, Holmes, Bowering, Lowry, Laird and Koffard, U.S.A., and Chaplain Walter Marvin, U.S.A., performed the ceremony. The wedding was carried out with full military honors, Captain Duvall's company, the 2d Company, C.A.C., attended in a body and the guests included all the officers and ladies of the coast defenses and Major and Mrs. Brook, of the Corps of Engineers, from Wilmington. After the ceremony a reception and luncheon was held at the post and dancing was enjoyed until Capt. and Mrs. Duvall left for New York on a ten days' leave.

Lieut. Finney B. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Douglas Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shelton T. Cameron, were married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1917, at the home of her parents, the Rev. Dr. F. Ward Denys officiating. Mrs. John F. Oberlin, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Leslie Cameron, the bride's sisters, attended her. Lieut. T. E. Chandler, U.S.N., was best man. Lieutenant Smith has been ordered to duty on board the New York.

Capt. Allen S. Boyd, 47th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kate Gwynne Bennett, of Beverly, Cal., were married in that city on Sept. 25, 1917, at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Charlotte Greet. As the bride's father, Col. C. C. Bennett and her two brothers, Major A. P. Bennett and Lieut. B. O. Greet Bennett, are at the front with the Canadian army, the wedding was a quiet one. Captain Boyd is now stationed at Syracuse, N.Y.

Miss Emily A. Beatty, only daughter of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beatty, was married in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 10, 1917, to Capt. Charles Henry Drayton, U.S.R. The ceremony was performed in St. Michael's Church by the Rev. Dr. John Kershaw and the Rev. William Way, in the presence of many guests. Mrs. Dudley Rich, of New York, attended the bride with Miss Anne Bryan, daughter of Capt. Benjamin C. Bryan, U.S.N. Lieut. W. J. Malone, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers Capt. Blackburn H. Gibbs, U.S.R.; Ensign Frank E. Beatty, jr., U.S.N., brother of the bride; Ensign Beverly Mikel, U.S.N.R., and Mr. Douglas Peachy, of Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. Donald L. Dutton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Carr Hanvey were married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1917, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Frank L. Hanvey. The Rev. Dr. John C. Palmer officiated. Lieutenant Dutton and his bride went to New York and New Hampshire for their honeymoon. They will live at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

## RESERVE CORPS AND GUARD WEDDINGS.

A handsomely appointed wedding of the early fall season in Richmond, Va., was that on Oct. 1, 1917, of Miss Phoebe Douglas Warwick, daughter of the late Abram and Grace Patterson Warwick, to Lieut. A. Langstaff Johnston, U.S.N.R. The ceremony took place in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Rev. J. J. Downman, rector of the church; Rev. W. A. Beardsley and Rev. G. Freeland Peter officiating. The chancel was banked with palms and lighted candles, and Professor Cosby rendered the wedding music. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, William Barksdale Warwick. Mr. Greenhow Johnston was best man. Miss F. Virginia Warwick was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. The groomsmen included Thomas B. McAdams, Deane Maury, Lieut. J. J. Saxer, U.S.N., and P. J. Kaisicker, of Newport News. Lieutenant and Mrs. Johnston left later for a Northern wedding journey, and on their return will make their home in Hampton.

Capt. Henry A. Riley, U.S.R., and Miss Mary Chapman Edgar, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart Edgar, were married at New York city, Oct. 6, 1917, in the Brick Presbyterian Church. The pastor, the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a close-fitting princess robe of cream satin, the low top having a bertha of old Honiton lace worn also by her mother when she married, and long net sleeves. The veil of hand-made net was bordered with Honiton lace and arranged across the back of her coiffure. The ushers included Capt. Gaillard Ravenel, 305th Art.; Lieut. Lucius Bigelow, Lieut. Newton Durham, Capt. Stewart W. Cramer, United States Cavalry.

Miss Elmira Van Nostrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Van Nostrand, of Little Neck, Long Island, N.Y., was married on Oct. 6, 1917, to Lieut. Boyden Klein, U.S.R., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Manhasset, by the Rev. Oscar Maddaus. Lieutenant Klein is a son of Col. John F. Klein, of the 10th Inf. N.Y.N.G., of Flushing.

Miss Elizabeth Hunter Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dixon Watson, of New York city, was married on Oct. 6, 1917, to Lieut. Edmund Hope Driggs, jr., U.S.R., in the chapel of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Townsend Glover Jackson officiating. Lieutenant Driggs, who is a graduate of Princeton, where he was a star at football, is in the E.O.R.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richard Couly announce the marriage of their daughter, Aline, to Lieut. Albert E. Gunther, jr., New York Coast Artillery, and the marriage of their daughter, Hilda, to Capt. Frederic Graves Munson, also of the New York Coast Artillery, on Oct. 13, 1917, at St. Luke's Church, New York city. Both officers are on duty at Fort Schuyler, N.Y.

Lieut. William L. Ross, jr., M.O.R.C., and Miss Ethel J. Dixon, of St. Louis, Mo., were married at



Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1917, in St. George's Episcopal Church. Lieutenant Ross is surgeon at the Mineola aviation field.

Lieut. Ridgely D. Bryan, U.S.R., and Miss Adeline Carreau, youngest daughter of Mrs. Cyrille Carreau, of No. 634 Madison avenue, New York city, were married at the home of the bride on Oct. 3. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J. Lieutenant Bryan is on duty at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I.

Lieut. DeCamp Statler, O.R.C., and Miss Edna Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Richard V. Taylor, of Philadelphia, were married at New York city Oct. 6, 1917, in the North Presbyterian Church, West 155th street. The Rev. Dr. John Mackay performed the ceremony. Lieutenant Statler is stationed at Camp Upton.

West Point people are naturally much interested in the recent announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Webb, of Washington, to Lieut. Thomas R. Goethals, M.R.C., who is now serving in France. Miss Webb has often visited West Point as the guest of her cousins, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, and Lieutenant Goethals's brother, Major George R. Goethals, U.S.A., is stationed there.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wisner, of 128 Central Park South, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Bowne Wisner, to Lieut. Murray Townsend Quigg, U.S.R., of New York city. The wedding is expected to take place shortly.

Major René A. de Russy, N.Y.N.G., retired, and Miss Alta Cary Guernsey, daughter of Mrs. John M. Guernsey, of Peoria, Ill., were married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. James S. Stone.

#### PERSONALS

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Gen. Julian S. Carr, U.S.A., is stopping at the Willard, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Chester P. Mills, U.S.A., have arrived in San Francisco from Manila, P.I.

Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood, U.S.A., have returned to their Wyoming avenue residence, Washington.

A daughter was born to Major and Mrs. John A. Crane, U.S. Field Art., at Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 6, 1917.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has left Washington for a short visit in Raleigh, N.C.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U.S. N., has left Washington for a visit in Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. and Mrs. Emil P. Laurson, U.S.A., have left Watertown, N.Y., and have arrived at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The U.S. Engineer band gave a concert to over 500 soldiers at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, on Oct. 5.

Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Byrne, U.S.A., have leased an apartment at 1316 New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Henry T. Bull, U.S.A., are visiting Mrs. Bull's mother, Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, in Washington.

Mrs. Mills, widow of Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., has returned to her apartment at the St. Nicholas, Washington.

Mrs. Pollock, wife of Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a stay in the Adirondacks.

Col. and Mrs. Truman C. Murphy, U.S.A., have as their guests, Col. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, U.S.A., in Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remey, U.S.N., have reopened their house, 1527 New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Major W. E. P. French, U.S.A., is the author of the very clever poem entitled, "The Banner of the Boches," which was published in the Washington Post, Oct. 5.

The annual ball given by the District Chapter for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society will take place Thanksgiving night, Nov. 23, at Rauschers, Washington.

Mrs. Wyeth, wife of Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S. A., is spending a few weeks at the Grafton, Washington, before joining Colonel Wyeth at his new post in St. Louis.

The Washington Post for Sunday, Oct. 7, publishes pictures of Mrs. Gorgas, wife of Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stonestreet, wife of Ensign Martin Stonestreet, U.S.N.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Lieut. Philip Devereux Johnston, U.S.N., is spending some weeks at the home of her mother, Mrs. Lawrence H. Guirrollo, at 2114 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Three hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents was collected by the Army Girls' Transport Tobacco Fund during the ten-minute intermission at Keith's Theater, Washington, on Oct. 8.

An exhibition drill given by the 6th Regiment, U.S. Engineers, for the benefit of Engineer soldiers in France took place Oct. 13 at the Washington Barracks, followed by a tea dance at the Officers' Club.

Mrs. Borden, wife of Col. William Cline Borden, U.S. A., was hostess at a tea on Oct. 5 in Washington for Miss Dorothy Adams, whose marriage to Lieut. William Ayres Borden, U.S.A., took place Oct. 6.

Mrs. Richards, widow of Lieut. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N., and small son are spending the winter with Mrs. Richards's mother, Mrs. Bradford, widow of Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., in Washington.

Major Schuyler Schieffelin, Reserve List, N.Y.N.G., has been appointed a captain in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and will be assigned to non-flying duty. Major Schieffelin is an active and thorough officer, and has always been ready to do his bit in war. In 1898, while serving as ordnance officer, with rank of major, on the staff of Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, 1st Brigade, N.Y., and seeing no opportunity for active service, Major Schieffelin gladly accepted the reduced position of second lieutenant in the 47th N.Y. Volunteers. He served with that command from June 2, 1898, to March 31, 1899, which included duty at Porto Rico. He originally joined the National Guard as a private in Company K, 7th N.Y., in June, 1889, and became second lieutenant and commissary of the 12th N.Y. in April, 1893. He was promoted captain and O.O. in 1905, and is among the most skilled riflemen in the United States. Major Schieffelin reached his present rank March 11, 1898. He is a member of the firm of Schieffelin and Company, of New York, the well-known drug firm, and has a very fine estate and model farm near Goshen, N.Y.

Lieut. Herman H. Pohl, U.S.A., has returned to Camp Meade, Md., after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pohl, in Rosemont, Va.

A daughter, Barbara Dyer, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Dyer, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J., on Oct. 3, 1917.

A daughter, Miriam Audsley Skladal, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. C. Skladal, P.S., at Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., on Sept. 3, 1917.

A son, Henry George Stewart Wallace, jr., was born to Comdr. and Mrs. H. G. S. Wallace, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 30, 1917.

Mrs. W. K. Wright has closed her house in Syracuse, where she has been quite ill, and is with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Rule, in Westfield, N.J.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. W. Stahl have taken an apartment for the winter in the St. Regis Apartments, 2219 California street, Washington.

Mrs. George J. McMillin and little daughter, who have been visiting Lieutenant McMillin's parents in Youngstown, Ohio, have left to spend the winter in Norfolk, Va.

Med. Dir. W. G. Farwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. W. G. Farwell have moved from New York to Washington, and are living at the Netherlands, New Hampshire avenue and V street.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has been selected as one of the Visiting Committee of Harvard University together with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Col. and Mrs. John Dean Hall, U.S.A., have returned to Washington and opened their apartment at the Cairo, after spending the summer in New York, Boston and New England summer resorts.

Mrs. Harry T. Matthews, wife of Major Matthews, Coast Art., U.S.A., has gone to Macon, Ga., from Fort Screven, Ga., to be near her husband while he is at Camp Wheeler. Her address will be 248 Vineville avenue.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. D. D. V. Stuart have changed their home from Baltimore to 1734 Connecticut avenue, Washington. Capt. D. D. V. Stuart, jr., M.R.C., will make his home with his parents while on duty in Washington.

Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., retired, and wife conveyed to John W. Ballard, lot and buildings at the northeast corner of High and Chestnut streets, Norfolk, Va., having a frontage of thirty feet on High street and 113 feet on Chestnut street for \$20,000.

Col. M. M. McNamee, U.S.A., has been assigned to the 9th Cavalry and ordered to join regiment in the Philippines. Both Col. and Mrs. McNamee will be at Fort Sheridan, Ill., until the next transport sails, after which Mrs. McNamee will return to New York.

A daughter, Virginia Roget Meyer, was born to Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Meyer, U.S.A., at Honolulu, H. T., on Sept. 25, 1917. Captain Meyer was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1910, and was later commissioned in the Coast Artillery, in August, 1911.

Mrs. A. P. Buffington, wife of Colonel Buffington, 30th U.S. Inf., has been the house guest of Capt. T. W. Ryan, U.S.N., and niece, Miss Josephine Ennis, of Arundel Court, Flatbush, L.I., for the past two weeks. Mrs. Buffington left Monday to join Colonel Buffington at Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Herbert G. Moody, of Shasta county, Cal., recently made a visit to Honolulu as the guest of Major and Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Shafter. Many affairs were given in his honor by the people of Honolulu and the Army set. Mr. Moody is the editor of the Redding Searchlight.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gooding Packard, Coast Art., U.S.A., were hosts at a tea given on Sept. 15 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Bunn, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Lawton, Seattle. As Capt. and Mrs. Bunn were leaving for their new station at Fort Casey the occasion expressed the regard and affection felt for Captain Bunn by all who had been under his command at Fort Lawton.

Mr. William Mills, of Pawtucketville District, Lowell, Mass., has three sons, who have lost their lives in the British army in France. Mr. Mills, desiring to do his bit, and hoping to get some shots in on the Germans, enlisted at Lowell, on Oct. 7, in the British army. He is forty-nine years of age, and is described as a very vigorous man. He has given up a good position to enlist.

Capt. David Fallon, M.O.R.C., late of the British and Australian armies, spoke at the Plymouth Church, Orange street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 7. Chaplain Fallon gave a graphic picture of trench warfare and of German atrocities. He told of having seen a Mother Superior crucified at her convent and an aged blacksmith bayoneted, a note on the bayonet reading: "You will never shoe another horse for our enemies."

Gen. John P. Wisser, U.S.A., was the honor guest at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. William Pratt Kendall in Honolulu Sept. 19. The table was most attractive. Dainty name cards marked covers for Gen. John P. Wisser, the honor guest; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Todd, of Richmond, Va.; Col. and Mrs. Frank R. Keefe, Madame Bougardier, Col. James Gallogly, Major Henry Merriam and the host and hostess.

Nav. Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., and the Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter are now staying at the Clinton, Philadelphia, Pa., while Constr. Baxter is on duty as inspector of hull material in Philadelphia. They were extremely entertained before leaving the Boston Navy Yard by their many friends, and will be greatly missed. They visited Mrs. Baxter's sister, Mrs. W. F. Worthington and Admiral Worthington, U.S.N., at their residence in Brooklyn for a few days before coming to Philadelphia.

"Major Gen. Charles Justin Bailey, U.S.A., who for the past three years has been in command of the fortifications on the Island of Corregidor and the other defenses at the mouth of Manila Bay, P.I.," says the Union and Advertiser, of Rochester, N.Y., of Oct. 3, "was in Rochester for a short time to-day. The General, who arrived in the United States Sept. 26, expects soon to be assigned to a command in the new National Army. He has recently been promoted from the rank of brigadier to that of major general. General Bailey expressed keen delight at being in the United States again, especially in view of the fact that he had an exceedingly rough voyage home. When some three days out his ship ran into a typhoon and was blown many miles off her course. That night she ran aground on a small rocky island and but for the fact that her captain was a skilled sailor and realized that he was in shallow water, she would probably have been lost. As it was she was obliged to limp into Nagasaki, where she was held for two weeks in drydock, undergoing repairs. She left the Philippines Aug. 15 and was nearly three weeks overdue when she arrived at a United States port." General Bailey has been assigned to the temporary command of the 81st Division, National Army, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., during the absence of Major Gen. F. H. French.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Holliday, U.S.A., have arrived in Petersburg, Va.

Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N., have reopened their house, 1708 Rhode Island avenue, Washington.

A son, Glenn Benson Davis, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Davis, U.S.N., at Norwalk, Ohio, on Sept. 27, 1917.

Major John McA. Webster, U.S.A., whose address was Island House, Mackinac Island, Mich., has gone to Steubenville, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., retired, has moved to No. 51, the Circle, Buffalo, N.Y., from No. 8, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.

A son, Gordon Craig Knight, was born to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Knight, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Des Moines, Iowa, on Oct. 6, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCabe have returned to Richmond, after a visit to their son, Capt. E. R. Warner McCabe, U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

A son, John Bourke Maish, was born to Major and Mrs. Alexander William Maish, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 29, 1917.

Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Winnifred Moore Crawford, on Aug. 16, 1917, at Key West, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, of New York, son-in-law and daughter of Col. Robert M. Thompson, have taken the residence, 1226 New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

A full page photograph of Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, U.S.A., on duty in France, appears in the New York Herald Magazine war section for Oct. 7, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Green have as their house guest Mrs. Krauthoff, wife of Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, U.S.A., at their Massachusetts avenue residence, Washington.

Mrs. Anna E. Reilly and Master Julian Lindsay are at the Georgian Terrace Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., and will remain during Colonel Lindsay's stay at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Major David Silver, M.R.C., has been ordered to Buffalo, N.Y., and Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of making an investigation and report on the manufacture of artificial limbs.

Miss Lillian Mearns, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A., is spending the winter in New York city, her address being Hartley House, 413 West Forty-sixth street.

Mrs. A. A. Hickox, wife of Major A. A. Hickox, 26th U.S. Inf., and little daughter, Ann, are occupying quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco during the absence of Major Hickox in France.

Mrs. Orlando C. Troxel and children will spend the winter at 28 Broad street, Battle Creek, Mich. Major Troxel, U.S.A., is in command of the 328th Machine-gun Battalion at Camp Custer.

Mrs. John T. Rowe and children are visiting Mrs. Rowe's mother, Mrs. William J. Chapman, 2306 Eutaw place, Baltimore, Md., while Captain Rowe is abroad with the 8th Regiment, Coast Artillery Brigade.

First Lieut. John W. Frost, 47th Inf., N.Y.N.G., has been appointed as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, retired, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island.

"Over the Hill," a story of Army life in the Philippines, appears in the People's Magazine of Sept. 10, over the signature of "Major A. Pettibone," a pen name that has been used by Lieut. H. G. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. George M. Brooke and two children have taken a house in the country, close to Ayer, Mass., to be near Colonel Brooke, who is with his regiment the 301st Field Artillery at Camp Devens. Their address is R.F. D., Box 68 A, Littleton, Mass.

Capt. William Archer Redmond, son of John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallant conduct the night of Sept. 12-13. Captain Redmond is Member of Parliament from the East Tyrone division.

Brig. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., was at Long Branch, N.J., Oct. 6 to make an inspection of the aviation camp under Col. Arthur S. Cowan. He was very pleased, it is understood, with the general conditions of the camp and the progress made.

Mrs. F. D. Ely, wife of Col. F. D. Ely, N.A., is visiting her sisters, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Hooley, at Plainfield, N.J. Colonel Ely recently arrived in the States from the Philippines, and was among those aboard the Army transport in the memorable three days' typhoon in the China seas, described in our issue of Oct. 6, page 188.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, at the meeting of the Metropolitan District of the Massachusetts Dental Society in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, told of "Dental Conditions in the Army" of bygone days, touching some modern improvements, and Asst. Dental Surg. C. H. Morris spoke for the Navy. Dr. Carl L. Linström read a report of dental service rendered to the State National Guard. Dr. Horace L. Howe presided.

Capt. Pierre Loriot, of the French army, who is instructing at the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in trench construction, visited Knoxville, Tenn., and attended the 137th anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain of the Revolution, the commemoration of which was held at the Bijou Opera House by Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Mary Boyce Temple regent. He made a very interesting speech after being introduced by Major E. S. Benton, U.S.A., professor military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee.

Edwin Emerson, the newspaper writer whose name figures in the Von Igel records seized by the State Department at Washington as having received \$1,000 for war expenses from Count von Bernstorff, resigned as an officer of the New York National Guard May 11, 1916. At the time he was on the official list as captain in the Ordnance Department. He had been granted leave to go abroad. His last detail after the outbreak of war was on duty at the headquarters of the division of the New York National Guard, in 1915, where he was assigned to special duty for some weeks, sorting various papers, records, etc. This assignment was quietly criticised by some officers at the time, who were well aware of Emerson's pro-German leaning. The receipt for \$1,000 from Count von Bernstorff, in possession of the State Department, which bears Emerson's name is dated April 11, 1915, at New York, and he was appointed a captain in the Ordnance Department, N.Y.N.G., April 14, 1915. Emerson was born in Germany Jan. 23, 1870, and first entered the New York National Guard as a private in the old 2d Battery in 1903. He subsequently served as second and first lieutenant, and was appointed captain and regimental adjutant in the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery in 1913.



Mrs. Low, widow of Capt. William W. Low, U.S.N., has taken a house, 185 Linden street, New Haven, Conn.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Andrews, U.S.A., and two small children have arrived in Washington from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Mrs. Le Bourgeois, wife of Lieut. Henry Blow Le Bourgeois, U.S.N., and two small sons are visiting friends in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Gen. William R. Smith, U.S.A., will spend the winter at the Wilburton, 1844 Columbia road, Washington.

Mrs. W. H. Monroe will make her home in Morgantown, W. Va., while her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Monroe, N.A., is in France.

A daughter, Martha Elizabeth, was born to Regt. Sergt. Major and Mrs. Adam Voelker at Madison Barracks, N.Y., on Oct. 1, 1917.

Major and Mrs. Kenny Craven Palmer, U.S.A., who were married Sept. 25 in Flemington, N.J., have arrived at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Haight, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles Sidney Haight, U.S.A., is spending the month of October with her mother, Mrs. George W. Folsom, at Lenox, Mass.

Mrs. Fenton, wife of Col. Charles W. Fenton, U.S.A., is chairman of the Tobacco Committee of the Washington Ward of the Neully Hospital at Paris.

Mrs. Love and the Misses Love, wife and daughter of Major James Monroe Love, U.S.A., are visiting Mrs. William B. Daingerfield in Alexandria, Va.

Commodore Albion V. Wadhams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wadhams are at the Hotel Webster, 40 West Forty-fifth street, New York city, for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Francis A. Everts has returned to Washington, after a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Bert F. Clark, U.S.N., in New London, Conn.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Churchill Slayton, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Bradley, on Oct. 9, 1917, at the Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. E. O. Sarratt, Coast Art., U.S.A., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Charles Starr Sarratt, Sept. 24, 1917, at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Chaplain Ernest Wetherill Wood, 9th Inf., U.S.A., and three children have taken an apartment at 1915 Calvert street, Washington, during Chaplain Wood's stay in France.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. H. Crabtree, U.S.A., retired, have taken a house at 1865 California street, Washington. Colonel Crabtree is on duty in the Chief Surgeon's Office, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Mrs. Wilford Twyman, wife of Major Wilford Twyman, N.A., and her three children have taken an apartment for the winter at 571 East State street, Trenton, N.J., in order to be near Major Twyman, now stationed with the National Army at Camp Dix, N.J.

Mrs. W. K. Lloyd has just finished a kit of thirty pieces of national surgical dressings at headquarters on Fifth avenue in New York city, and has received a certificate to teach. Mrs. Lloyd will give her time to this work during the winter either in New York or Washington, or until Chaplain Lloyd has quarters again.

After a visit with old friends in New York Mrs. James Thornton Watson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, will spend a week at Portsmouth, N.H., with Surg. and Mrs. Arthur H. Dodge, U.S.N., on her return from Portsmouth to Baltimore. Mrs. Watson will spend a week-end at Tarrytown, N.Y., with Mrs. P. C. McCoy.

Mrs. J. C. McArthur, accompanied by Miss McArthur and Masters Philip and Tad, has taken a house at No. 148 Penn avenue, Atlanta, Ga., to be near Colonel McArthur, who is in command of the 326th Infantry, National Army, at Camp Gordon, Ga. Miss Jean and Nancy are continuing their studies at Miss Beard's School, Orange, N.J., and Master John is at Kent School, Kent, Conn.

Major Charles H. Bridges, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bridges entertained at dinner Monday evening, Oct. 1, for Mrs. Frederick Funston at their home at Governors Island, N.Y. Mrs. Funston is in the city making her headquarters at the Holland House, where she and her husband passed their honeymoon a number of years ago. Mrs. A. H. Cheney, mother of Major Bridges, is visiting her son and his wife at Governors Island for the fall, when she will return to the Pacific coast for the winter.

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS, SIGNAL CORPS.

The following temporary appointments, additional to the lists printed in our issues of Sept. 15 (page 79), and Oct. 6 (page 206), have been made in the Signal Corps:

To be colonels: Lieut. Cols. Carl F. Hartman and William Mitchell; Majors Willard H. McCormack (Cav.) and Irving J. Carr (Inf.).

To be majors: Capt. James B. Taylor (Cav.), G. L. McEntee (Inf.), John Scott (Inf.), John C. Moore (Inf.), O. S. Albright (Inf.), T. L. Shuburn (Cav.), A. C. Gutensohn (Inf.), Frank K. Chapin (Cav.), Henry W. Hall (Cav.), John H. Stutsman (Inf.), Roy H. Coles (Inf.), and Roy Jones (Inf.).

Capt. Clarence R. Baines, Q.M.O.R.C., recently commissioned and assigned to duty at Newport News, Va., was a highly esteemed member of the staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, being in charge of the Advertising Department. Before his departure for Newport News Captain Baines gave a beefsteak dinner to the staff, at which he was presented with a handsome silver wrist watch by the Editorial and the Business Department, with a Sam Browne belt by the employees of the Composing and Printing Department, and with a check by the publishers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as tokens of esteem. Mr. W. A. Kitts, Business Manager of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, presented the watch to Captain Baines on behalf of the editorial and business departments, saying in conclusion: "When in the course of your military service, you are 'ordered to France,' we earnestly hope you, together with the hundreds of thousands of other American soldiers and their Allies, will go victoriously further on and become, with the little timepiece I now hand you, a new watch on the Rhine." Mr. Edward Birkle, jr., foreman of the composing room, made the presentation of the belt for his associates.

Thomas Robins, secretary of the Naval Consulting Board, announced in New York city on Oct. 6 that Secretary Daniels had authorized the commissioning of 100 graduate electrical engineers as lieutenants, junior grade. The men are needed immediately. Application blanks may be had at the Naval Consulting Board, No.

13 Park Row; National Research Council, No. 33 West Thirty-ninth street, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, No. 33 West Thirty-ninth street, all New York city.

Secretary Newton D. Baker, of the War Department, announces that Emmett J. Scott, for eighteen years confidential secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, and at present secretary of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, has been assigned to duty in the War Department as confidential advisor in matters affecting the interests of the 10,000,000 negroes of the United States, and the part they are to play in connection with the present war.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 5, 1917.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be chaplain, rank of first lieutenant, to fill original vacancies. With rank from Oct. 8—Rev. Samuel A. Devan, of Pennsylvania. Rank from Oct. 1—Rev. Walter B. Zimmerman, of Iowa; Rev. Stanley H. Roberts, of South Dakota; Rev. John O. Lindquist, of Iowa; Rev. Patrick J. Lydon, of Massachusetts.

##### TRANSFER TO ACTIVE LIST IN THE ARMY.

To be captain of Infantry, rank from July 1, 1916.

First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, U.S.A., retired.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 6, 1917.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

###### To be generals.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U.S.A.  
Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

##### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, to be The Adjutant General, with rank of major general from October.

##### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, to be Inspector General, with rank of major general from October.

##### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General, with rank of major general from October.

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers, with rank of major general from October.

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, to be Chief of Ordnance, with rank of major general from October.

##### SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, to be Chief Signal Officer, with rank of major general from October.

##### BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to be Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the rank of major general from October.

#### ADVICE AS TO DISPOSITION OF PAY.

A memorandum, dated Oct. 2, 1917, issued by Col. C. C. Hammond, Oregon Coast Art., commanding at Fort Stevens, Ore., gives such timely and consistent advice to soldiers composing the Army of the United States regarding the disposition of their pay, etc., that we commend its careful reading. The memorandum follows:

Memorandum No. 14, Fort Stevens, Ore., Oct. 2, 1917.

To all officers and men, Oregon Coast Artillery.

1. Tomorrow being pay day, you are urged to thoughtfully consider the following facts and suggestions:
2. Your duty to dependent ones at home. They must be provided for, also all debts and financial obligations. Even deny yourselves things that your folks may be cared for and debts paid, so that your name will be good and honorable when you return home. For their sake and your future, you cannot afford to injure them or your character by leaving broken obligations behind, nor by any misconduct now.
3. Provide for your dependents, pay your debts and save your money. Your honor and manhood require the first two actions, and the matter of saving, by sending a good part to your home banks or depositing with the paymaster, is absolutely necessary, as when you are mustered out you will need civilian clothes, and it may be weeks before you secure a paying position, so you will need the money for clothes, possible sickness or distress, food, etc.
4. It is recalled that at the muster-out after the Spanish-American War many men had not saved a cent and could not buy clothes, nor food, nor any of life's necessities, and were in dire distress. This will not happen to any man who saves ten or twenty dollars per month. Save your money and go home like a man, with the honor and independence of a true American, then your welcome will be greater and your chances for a job better in the old home.
5. Clean living, good morals and associates are necessary for your present as well as your future health and happiness. You cannot afford to jeopardize your health and future life by indiscreet conduct with the unknown, and the possibility of incurable diseases. You owe to yourself, your mother and future wife and children to so live that your life will be a blessing and not a curse.
6. This order will be read to all organizations and posted.
7. No better savings could be made than a Liberty bond.

By order of Colonel Hammond:

W. G. WILLIAMS, Capt., O.C.A., Adjutant.

#### THE ARMY.

Other Army orders, including Assignments of Cadets to Regiments, appear on pages 227, 255-257.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 231, OCT. 4, 1917, WAR DEPT.

##### REGULAR ARMY.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Q.M.C.: Major G. V. Heidt, Cav.; Major A. L. Bump, 56th Inf.; Capt. H. L. Gardner, 10th Cav.; R. C. Rodgers, 13th Cav.; J. P. Aleshire, 16th Cav.; R. Blaine, 10th Cav.; D. R. Rodney, Cav., D.O.L.; G. H. Wyman, 8th Cav.; C. L. Stevenson, 14th Cav.; C. P. Chandler, 6th Cav.; R. E. Carmody, Cav.; S. W. Scofield, 1st Cav.; P. A. Larned, 10th Inf.; C. S. Bendel, 63d Inf.; J. W. Boyd, 25th Inf.; K. S. Gregory, 84th Inf.; H. N. Preston, 24th Inf.; E. H. Tarbutton, 37th Inf.; M. P. Schillerstrom, 34th Inf.; M. Lanza, 35th Inf.; C. H. Rich, 40th Inf.; P. C. Potter, 37th Inf.; W. W. Harris, jr., 58th Inf.; R. R. Glass, 12th Cav.; U. M. Diller, 24th Inf.; N. W. Riley, 63d Inf.; De W. O. T. Grubbs, 64th Inf.; J. E. Barzynski, 24th Inf.

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Chicago, Ill., for duty: C. E. Roach, D. F. Ellyson, D. M. Hinkle, E. L. Kohler and W. H. Dralle.

Capt. O. Krayenbuhl, 4th Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and assigned to 7th Training Battalion at Sparta, Wis., and will join.

First Lieut. M. Neufeld, 4th Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and assigned to 7th Training Battalion at Sparta, Wis., and will join.

Col. R. H. McMaisters, Field Art., upon his arrival in U.S., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, 33d Div., for duty.

Capt. E. H. Dunlop, 15th Inf., is transferred to 19th Inf. and will join.

Transfers at request of officers concerned: Second Lieut. R. D. Porter, 62d Inf., to 53d; 2d Lieut. R. H. Countryman, 6th Inf., to 62d; 2d Lieut. J. W. Spaulding, 53d Inf., to 6th.

Second Lieut. C. Rudd, 5th Cav., to 20th; 2d Lieut. L. C. McAuley, 20th Cav., to 5th; 2d Lieut. J. V. McDowell, 20th Cav., to 16th; 2d Lieut. F. C. Ketter, 16th Cav., to 20th.

Par. 83, S.O. 222, Sept. 12, 1917, War D., relating to Major S. A. Smoke, U.S.A. retired, is revoked.

Major W. F. Flynn, retired, is detailed as professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

##### NATIONAL GUARD.

First Lieut. E. A. Parker, M.O., Pa. N.G., to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., 38th Div., for duty.

First Lieut. T. Jackson, M.C., Ga. N.G., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty.

##### NATIONAL ARMY.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty with the mechanical shop unit: First Lieuts. P. R. Mitchell, T. E. Cathcart, F. A. Cummings, J. F. Havlin, C. E. Barrett, E. C. MacDonald, C. D. McCready, H. G. Young, C. K. Alexander and G. R. Mason; 2d Lieuts. A. E. Danielson, J. R. Shoemaker, A. G. Bruck, M. F. Hubbell, H. L. Joyce and T. S. Noble.

First Lieut. F. A. Ross, San. C. N.A., will report to Surgeon General of Army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. C. E. Andariase, San. C. N.A., to duty at Allentown, Pa.

First Lieuts. D. D. Felix, J. D. Mackay and C. A. Hope, Inf., N.A., to duty with Provost Marshal General, Washington.

##### RESERVE CORPS.

Major J. W. Kilpatrick, Q.M.R.C., in addition to other duties is assigned to duty as contracting officer for the construction of an office building for the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. W. C. Barnard, M.R.C., report by telegraph to C.G., Southern Dept., for duty.

Officers of E.R.C. are assigned to 35th Engrs. (Railway), Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty: Capt. E. B. Hocker, R. L. Rockwell, J. W. Moore, F. N. Hatch, J. G. Hollman and W. Woodard; 1st Lieuts. T. M. Ralston and F. C. McFarland and 2d Lieut. E. B. Wilkinson.

Capt. G. K. Harrison, E.R.C., to C.G., Hawaiian Dept., for duty.

Officers of E.R.C. are honorably discharged from the service of the U.S.: First Lieut. A. L. Clark, 2d Lieuts. J. J. Murphy and C. P. Wallis.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Sherman, Ohio, 83d Div., for duty as indicated with the 308th Field Signal Battalion: Major G. Hirsch, C.O.; Capt. C. E. Wiley with Co. A; Capt. G. W. Dickerson with Co. B; 1st Lieut. J. C. Pierson, Adj. and supply officer; 1st Lieut. E. C. Lay with Co. C.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., 86th Div., for duty as indicated with the 311th Field Signal Battalion: Major C. W. Shands, C.O.; Capt. C. R. Welsh with Co. B; Capt. S. R. Todd with Co. C; 1st Lieut. W. A. Bortrand, Adj. and supply officer; 1st Lieut. C. I. Hoppough with Co. A.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., 85th Div., for duty as indicated with the 310th Field Signal Battalion: Major E. O. Baker, C.O.; Capt. F. A. Marvin with Co. B; Capt. K. Richards with Co. C; 1st Lieut. A. S. Blatterman with Co. A; 1st Lieut. R. L. Taylor, jr., with Co. C.

Second lieutenants of S.R.C. to Fort Sill, Okla., School for Aerial Observers, for duty: P. B. Buzzell, B. W. Estabrook and N. S. Frothingham.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Taylor, Ky., 84th Div., for duty as indicated with the 309th Field Signal Battalion: Capt. F. L. Shuman with Co. B; 1st Lieut. F. A. McGann, Adj. and supply officer; R. K. Bonell with Co. A; D. B. Robinson with Co. B; L. P. Bransford, jr., with Co. C.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 87th Div., for duty with the 312th Field Signal Battalion: Capt. W. D. Hood, C.O.; 1st Lieuts. A. G. Conoley, jr., Adj. and supply officer; L. McMahon to Co. A; G. H. McClure to Co. B; J. T. Robertson to Co. C.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Travis, Texas, 90th Div., for duty with the 315th Field Signal Battalion: Capt. C. F. Everett to Co. A; 1st Lieuts. J. A. Burton, jr., Adj. and supply officer; F. G. Gardner to Co. A; J. Donahauer to Co. B; J. Q. Graham to Co. C.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Funston, Kas., 89th Div., for duty as indicated with the 314th Field Signal Battalion: Capt. P. P. Brinkman to Co. A; J. R. Ruddick to Co. B; G. F. Plant to Co. C; 1st Lieuts. C. O. Van der Vort, Adj. and supply officer; F. J. Rayson to Co. C.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 88th Div., for duty as indicated with the 313th Field Signal Battalion: Capt. L. W. Ainsworth to Co. A; L. E. Mason to Co. B; P. D. Foster to Co. C; 1st Lieuts. D. Maxwell, Adj. and supply officer; E. H. Welch to Co. A.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 91st Div., for duty with the 405th Telegraph Battalion: Capt. E. W. Sloan; 1st Lieuts. C. F. Kunseniller, E. R. Hannibal and G. P. Bush.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Jackson, S.C., 81st Div., for duty with the 402d Telegraph Battalion: First Lieuts. H. B. Wey, M. S. Hill, E. F. Brown and W. B. Thompson.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 91st Div., for duty with the 316th Field Signal Battalion: First Lieuts. J. S. M. Quist, J. C. Meece, D. E. McKinlay, G. P. Dixon and A. M. Taylor.

First Lieut. E. B. Jones, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Mineola, N.Y.

S.O. 232, OCT. 5, 1917, WAR DEPT.

##### REGULAR ARMY.

Col. F. E. Lacey, jr., Gen. Staff, from duty as chief of staff, Hawaiian Dept., and upon the expiration of his present sick leave to Washington and report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Capt. E. E. Carmody, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty.

Ord. Sergt. E. W. Wilson, appointed Oct. 5, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., now at Fort Washington, is assigned to duty at that fort.

Ord. Sergt. F. V. Maurer (appointed Oct. 5, 1917, from squadron sergeant major, 18th Cav.), Fort Ethan Allen, to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Major G. E. Nelson, S.C., to Fort Wayne, Mich., and assume command of Signal Corps recruit depot to be established.

First Lieut. G. Powell, S.C., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty.

First lieutenants of S.C. to Mineola, N.Y., for duty: O. E. Adams, R. S. Dean, G. Powell, W. W. Shuster, L. Work, G. Barger, J. G. George, E. C. Fisher, J. W. Bailey, C. J. Pankow, R. H. Merkel, G. E. Wright, F. E. Schilling, E. J. Burke, A. E. Lockwood, G. K. Downer, J. E. Averbach, H. N. Hinkle, F. R. Speed, J. W. Cullen and R. Hinman.

First Lieut. F. C. Horner, S.C., report in person to C.S.O. of Army for duty.

First Lieut. H. L. Wheeler, S.C., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty.

First Lieut. L. H. Steel, S.C., to report to C.S.O. of Army for duty.

Major A. R. Christie, Jr., Mil. Av., S.C., to Washington for temporary duty.

The following officers of C.A.C. are detailed as members of General Staff Corps: Majors J. M. Coward, E. B. McBride and Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner.

The resignation by Tem. 2d Lieut. J. E. McNellis, C.A.C. of his commission is accepted.

Major O. W. Bell, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in A.G.D.

Resignation of Tem. 2d Lieut. G. Nash, Cav., is accepted.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department: Col. F. E. Harris, C.A.C.; Majors R. B. Harper, 23d Cav.; F. W. Lewis, 37th Inf.; P. Giddings, Inf., D.O.L.; G. L. Hicks, jr., C.A.C.

The following officers are relieved from their present duties and will repair to Washington for duty in office of A.G.: Capt. J. A. Barry, 15th Cav.; J. B. Wilson, 11th Inf.; A. A. Parker, Inf., D.O.L.

First Lieut. J. Bennett, P.S., retired, to his home and from active duty.

##### NATIONAL ARMY.

Second Lieut. M. F. Oudahy, N.A., to duty at Camp Custer, Mich.

Capt. E. W. Mitchell, San. C. N.A., Canal Zone, to New York, N.Y., by the first available transportation, and upon



arrival there will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to Surgeon General of Army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. C. C. Brigham, San. C., N.A., to Wrightstown, N.J., 78th Div., Camp Dix, for duty.

First Lieut. H. B. English, San. C., N.A., to 76th Div., Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.

Men of the Nat. Army are transferred to S.C., Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty: F. T. Logan, 31st Engr. Train, Camp Grant, Ill.; D. B. Kays, Camp Lewis, Wash.; H. Hagelgans and L. L. Kaylor, Camp Meade, Md.

Following chaplains of Nat. Army, recently appointed with rank of first lieutenant from date named in 1917, is assigned to regiment specified and will join: E. F. Lee, Sept. 27, to 35th Engrs.; C. W. Smith, Sept. 28, to 20th Engrs.; E. A. Cotter, Sept. 28, to 2d Engrs.

Second Lieut. P. W. Price, P. F. Adamson and F. Over, jr., 310th Field Art., Fort Myer, Va., to duty with the replacement battalion, 7th Field Art.

Lieut. Col. F. R. De Funik, jr., Inf., N.A., to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, 79th Div., for duty.

First Lieut. C. E. Prior, Inf., Nat. Army, to Washington, duty with mechanical shop unit.

#### RESERVE CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. B. Whitman to Camp Meade, Md., 78th Div., as officer in charge of utilities; Capt. J. C. Duncan to Worcester; Capt. F. W. Krums to Washington; Capt. J. A. Corcoran to Fort Sill, Okla., as Capt. E. Comstock to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., as C.O. of wagon company; Capt. D. C. Davis to Fort Leavenworth; Capt. E. Rader to American Lake, Wash., and assume charge of auxiliary remount depot at Camp Lewis; Capt. C. A. Cummings to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. H. O. Womack to Vancouver Bks., Wash.; Capt. J. E. Faunce to Newport News, Va., relieving Capt. C. Paxson, Q.M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston; Capt. A. F. Schona to Detroit, Mich., Base Hospital No. 36, College of Medicine, relieving Capt. E. S. George, Q.M.R.C., who will report to Washington.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. O. Brugge to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; Capt. J. W. Williams to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Capt. W. H. Luedde to Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. F. W. Anderson and 1st Lieut. M. V. Brant to 1421 1st St., N.W., Washington; Capt. F. M. Law to Cornell Medical College, New York, N.Y.; Capt. A. E. Brownrigg to Washington, D.C., St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Capt. D. C. Twitchell to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 91st Div., as tuberculosis specialist and member of the Army medical staff; Capt. J. F. McCloskey to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 1, 1917, Camp Greenleaf.

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. Miller to Washington, D.C., St. Elizabeth's Hospital; W. E. Troxler to Richmond, Va., Nov. 1, 1917, Richmond Medical College; J. R. Wood to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; J. B. Griffin to Yaphank, N.Y., Camp Upton; W. B. Wood to Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; M. L. McCormick to the nearest auxiliary remount depot, except that those which should be destroyed will be disposed of by the responsible officer, in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1073, Army Regulations. The animals so condemned or ordered turned in will be immediately replaced by the issue from the reserve supply of animals at the auxiliary remount depot of healthy and serviceable animals.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with regiments indicated: 1st Lieut. F. B. Allen, 51st Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. Brown, 56th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. S. Caruthers, 28d Cav. (Det. Art.); 1st Lieut. F. G. Dratz, D.R.C., to duty Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

First Lieut. H. J. Brachman, D.R.C., to duty Mount Clemens, Mich.

First Lieutenants, D.R.C., to Tenny, N.J., for assignment to Engineers' service battalion as indicated: C. H. Brown, 501st Battalion; J. J. Godson, 502d Battalion; J. F. Reading, jr., 503d Battalion; S. S. Reynolds, 504th Battalion; J. P. Reading, jr., 505th Battalion; E. R. C., from duty as division engineer depot and attached to 315th Engineers.

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. R. King to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; Major E. A. Custer to New York, Albemarle Building, 24th St. and Broadway; Capt. F. Gallatin, jr., and C. C. Bolton to C. of O.; Capt. E. W. Pittman to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. E. C. McClellan to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. B. Whittaker to C. of O.

First Lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: K. Dodge to New York Air Brake Co., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.; H. P. Bingham and L. E. Walker to C. of O.; L. E. Wallace to Albemarle Building, 24th St. and Broadway, New York; P. H. Gibbs to Albemarle Building, 24th St. and Broadway, New York; R. W. Chandler to C. of O.; F. F. Farwell, jr., to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; T. S. King to C. of O.; W. H. Burnham to C. of O.; R. M. Hogsett to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; C. L. Tewksbury to Cincinnati, O.

Officers of S.R.C. to duty as follows: 1st Lieut. P. D. Smith to Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Brown to Camp Lewis, Wash., 91st Div., duty with the 405th Telegraph Battalion; Capt. J. E. Stewart to Mineola, N.Y.; Capt. Daniel M. Henry to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Dexter to Essington, Pa.; 1st Lieut. W. T. Goldsborough to South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. H. Adone to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. R. Arter to Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. C. O. Anderson and J. C. Roebuck to Mineola, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Bencher to Richmond, Va.

Officers of A. Sec., S.R.C., to duty Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Ballon School: 1st Lieut. J. A. Christie and J. P. Haight.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to South San Antonio, Camp Kelly, for duty: Capt. J. C. Smith, 1st Lieut. A. W. Betts and J. P. O'Rourke.

#### S.O. 233, OCT. 6, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Johnston, A.G., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty at training camp.

Major N. Biddle, Av. Sec., S.R.C., report to military intelligence section, War College Division, with station in New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Gilmore, C.A.C., upon expiration of leave to Fort Du Pont, Del., and assume command of Coast Defenses of the Delaware.

The leave heretofore granted Lieut. Col. W. P. Baata, M.C., on account of sickness is extended four months.

Capt. A. M. Ferguson will assume command of citizens' training camp at Fort Snelling, Minn. The following officers will report at Fort Snelling as instructors: Capt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, 36th Inf., and Capt. J. G. Thornell, 41st Inf.

#### NEW UNITS FOR THE ARMY.

##### G.O. 124, SEPT. 20, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Par. 1, Sec. II, G.O. 75, War D., 1917, organizing the United States Ambulance Service as a part of the Medical Department, is amended so as to provide for a total of 24 captains, 169 first lieutenants, and 169 ambulance sections.

II.—The Signal Corps depots now being completed at Dayton, Ohio; Harrisburg, Pa.; Richmond, Va., and Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., are announced as general supply depots of the Signal Corps under the direct supervision of the War Department in accordance with Par. 191, Army Regulations, 1913.

III.—The President directs that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft, an Engineer Depot Supply Service of the following personnel:

One hundred and twenty-five master engineers, senior grade (general depot superintendents and engineer inspectors); 125 master engineers, junior grade (shipping clerks, receiving clerks, draftsmen, and instrument inspectors); 125 sergeants, first class (clerks and stenographers and carpenters); 250 sergeants (head packers, clerks, stenographers, and sergeants in charge of detachment camps, etc.); 250 corporals (packers, in charge of transportation of depots, head watchmen); 250 wagoners; 250 privates, first class (skilled workmen); 500 privates.

2. Enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers and members of the Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps, selected for these organizations by the Chief of Engineers, will be transferred thereto under authority of this order. Notation of transfer, and, in case of non-commissioned officers, of continuance of warrant, will be made on the individual records of all enlisted men transferred. This authority will not be construed to authorize any enlistments in the Enlisted Reserve Corps in excess of those already authorized.

#### ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.

IV.—1. An Army headquarters is hereby established in France.

2. These headquarters shall consist of: (a) The commissioned officers now on duty at the headquarters of the United States Forces in France, and such other commissioned officers as may from time to time be assigned or

attached for duty therewith by the War Department, or the commanding general, United States Forces in France.

(b) The civilian employees now on duty with the headquarters, United States Forces in France and such other civilians as may from time to time be ordered to duty therewith by the War Department or the commanding general, United States Forces in France.

(c) Four regimental sergeants major, Inf.; 1 regimental sergeant major, Cav.; 2 regimental sergeants major, Field Art.; 1 sergeant major, senior grade, C.A.C.; 1 regimental sergeant major, Engrs.; 12 battalion sergeants major, Inf.; 2 battalion sergeants major, Cav.; 6 battalion sergeants major, Field Art.; 2 sergeants major, junior grade, C.A.C.; 5 battalion sergeants major, Engrs.; 26 pistols.

(d) One Army Headquarters Troop, consisting of 1 captain, 3 first lieutenants, 3 second lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 4 mess sergeants, 4 supply sergeants, 2 stable sergeants, 8 sergeants, 16 corporals, 4 horseholders, 4 mechanics, 3 saddlers, 10 cooks and 2 buglers, all of the Cav.; 133 privates, first class, Cav.; 267 privates, Cav.; 160 horses, riding; 70 motor cars; 30 motorcycles, with side cars; 445 rifles; 376 pistols.

(e) One motor-truck company, consisting of 1 first lieutenant, 1 sergeant, first class, 6 sergeants, 32 corporals, 2 cooks, 12 privates, first class and 23 privates, all of the Q.M.C.; 27 trucks, cargo; 2 trucks, tank; 1 truck, repair; 1 truck, baggage and ration; 1 motor car, 74 rifles; 3 pistols.

8. Enlisted men now belonging to headquarters, United States Forces in France, are hereby transferred to Army Headquarters in France. The detail of line officers to the Army Headquarters Troop creates vacancies in their respective grades under the provisions of Secs. 26 and 27, Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901. The transfer of enlisted men to Army Headquarters in France creates vacancies in their respective grades in the organizations from which transferred. Notation of transfer, and in the case of non-commissioned officers, of continuance of warrant, will be made on the individual records of all enlisted men transferred.

#### GENERAL BLISS CHIEF OF STAFF.

##### G.O. 125, SEPT. 22, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—By direction of the President, Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. Staff, is detailed as Chief of Staff, to take effect Sept. 23, 1917.

#### ANIMALS, CLOTHING, OVERSEAS.

II.—The shipment to an animal embarkation depot for transportation overseas of sick or unserviceable animals is prohibited. When ordered to send animals to a port of embarkation the commanding officer of the organization to which the animals are issued or assigned will submit all sick and unserviceable animals to the action of an inspector, who will recommend that such animals as he finds not fit for shipment to a port of embarkation be turned in to the nearest auxiliary remount depot, except that those which should be destroyed will be disposed of by the responsible officer, in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1073, Army Regulations. The animals so condemned or ordered turned in will be immediately replaced by the issue from the reserve supply of animals at the auxiliary remount depot of healthy and serviceable animals.

III.—1. Until further orders the issue of blue denim clothing to troops in Europe is authorized as follows:

(a) To all troops of the mobile Army in the field at a rate not to exceed one suit per man. This clothing is only to be used by troops when training.

(b) By commanding officers of all posts and stations to the troops of their commands at a rate not to exceed one suit per man, whenever they deem such an issue for the best interests of the Service and with a view to preserving the more expensive uniforms.

(c) To all enlisted men of bakery companies at a rate not to exceed three suits and one blue hat per man.

2. Special allowances of underclothing are authorized for enlisted men of bakery companies as follows: For each man, 12 undershirts and 6 pairs of drawers. General Orders 89, War D., 1917, is modified accordingly.

#### COLOR LABOR COMPANIES.

IV.—1. The President directs that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, the enlisted strength to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment of conscripted colored men after their mobilization, or, if sufficient men are not obtained by this method by voluntary enlistment of colored men, 24 labor companies, each company consisting of the following personnel:

Commissioned (white)—Captain, 1; first lieutenants, 2; second lieutenants, 1; total commissioned, 4.

Enlisted (colored)—First sergeant, 1; mess sergeant, 1; supply sergeant, 1; sergeants, 5; corporals, 20; mechanics, 2; wagoners, 3; cooks, 8; buglers, 2; privates, first class, 41; privates, 121; total enlisted, 200.

2. Officers for these labor companies will be provided as authorized by the third paragraph of Sec. 1 and Sec. 9 of the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.

3. The first sergeants, mess sergeants, and supply sergeants for these labor companies may be provided by transfer of suitable enlisted men in approximately equal numbers from the 9th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry, 24th Infantry, and 25th Infantry, Regular Army, under authority of this order. Notation of transfer, and in the case of non-commissioned officers, of continuance of warrant, if no promotion be involved, will be made on the individual records of all enlisted men transferred.

#### RECREATION AT THE CAMPS.

V.—In view of the provisions that have been made and of the additional facilities planned for the amusement and recreation of troops in divisional camps and cantonments, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. No concessions to private enterprises will be granted within a camp proper, but camp commanders will make arrangements as local conditions may warrant for the location of private amusement enterprises in the vicinity of camps (on Government property, if possible) and for exercising such control over them as may be necessary.

2. The co-operation of local citizen organizations that have been formed under the direction of the Commission on Training Camp Activities in the vicinity of every camp, will be at the service of camp commanders in the supervision and control of amusement enterprises.

3. Camp commanders will not hesitate to close undesirable amusement places located on Government property or to prevent by use of the provost guard or otherwise the attendance of soldiers at such amusement places located on private property.

4. Concession privileges should be sold on a cash or percentage basis and the receipts therefrom devoted, under the direction of camp commanders, to the various institutions having to do with the welfare of the soldiers both within and without camps.

5. In view of the varied conditions existing in the different camps, special and unusual local situations with respect to amusements may be taken up with the War Department for special action.

##### G.O. 129, SEPT. 29, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order gives instructions relative to securing voluntary subscriptions to the second Liberty loan throughout the Army. Extracts from the order appear on page 231 of this issue.

#### VARIOUS GENERAL ORDERS.

G.O. 25, Sept. 17, 1917, Hawaiian Dept., announces that Capt. William H. Britton, C.E., is Department Engineer, Hawaiian Dept., vice Lieut. Col. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., relieved.

G.O. 126, War D., Sept. 24, 1917, announcing the assignment of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, is amended in the cases of Lieutenants Piper and Hawkins, C.A.C., to read Lieut. Dean I. Piper to the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and Lieut. John C. Hawkins to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York. These officers will proceed, upon the expiration of their graduating leave, as extended, to the headquarters of the coast defenses indicated after his name and will report to the C.O. thereof for assignment to duty. (Oct. 3, War D.) [Order as it appears on pages 227-28 is corrected.]

G.O. 63, Sept. 27, 1917, Southern Department, announces that Major Benjamin Chilton, J.A.G.R.C., having reported, is Assistant to the Department J.A., Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Cotton O.D. clothing will

not be discarded because it is faded, if otherwise serviceable. Any orders in conflict with these instructions are hereby rescinded.

G.O. 69, Sept. 28, 1917, Southern Dept., announces that Capt. William F. Kirtz, 30th Inf., having reported, is assistant to the Department Inspector, Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 25, Sept. 27, 1917, Western Dept., announces that Col. L. Mervin Maus, U.S.A., retired, having reported, is assigned to duty as department surgeon, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 27, Sept. 26, 1917, Hawaiian Dept., announces that Col. Charles M. Woodward, having reported, is on duty as department inspector, Hawaiian Dept., with station in Honolulu.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE AND INTENSIVE TRAINING.

##### G.O. 14, SEPT. 30, 1917, CENTRAL DEPT.

All troops in the Central Department will be given the complete course of rifle practice prescribed in the firing regulations. Men who have joined since completion of the course will be given the rifle firing without waiting for ensuing year. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with preparing every soldier who is to engage in the war in the use of his rifle.

Commanding officers will also continue the intensive training in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion. It is especially necessary for men going to the seat of war in Europe to be thoroughly grounded in the school of the soldier. Salutes should be rendered by both officers and men in an accurate military manner, special emphasis being given to the position of soldiers in saluting and while at attention. A prompt military salute is recognized by all soldiers as an aid to discipline. Slovenly, unmilitary, careless habits are seriously detrimental at such a time as this and must be overcome and eradicated in all commands intended for war service.

Nothing must be allowed to interfere with rigorous and thorough instruction of the troops of this command so that no time need be given to the matters referred to herein when the troops have once arrived at the seat of war.

By command of Major General Carter:

T. W. WINSTON.

Lieut. Col., U.S.A., Ret., Acting Department Adjutant.

#### SOUTH PACIFIC COAST ART. DISTRICT.

##### G.O. 6, Sept. 29, 1917, Fort Riley, Cal.

The headquarters of this district will be transferred on Oct. 1, 1917, from Fort Riley, Cal., to the Monastock Building, 681 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

By order of Colonel Hunter:

EDWARD KIMMEL, Major, Coast Art. Corps, Act. Adj.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

##### GEN. T. H. BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Gen. T. H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, is detailed as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification. (Oct. 2, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Changes in the stations and duties of inspectors general ordered: Lieut. Col. F. M. Caldwell from duty in Western Department to Washington for duty; Major S. G. Sharple from Northeastern Department to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Second Lieut. J. G. Schrenk, Q.M.C., Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., to duty with Bakery Co. No. 50, at that camp. (Sept. 24, Western D.)

Major A. E. Williams, Q.M.C., is detailed as a member of the board to take into consideration and to report without delay upon (1) types of storehouses for subdepots, with their necessary facilities and transportation; (2) personnel, to include rules and regulations for administration; vice Major L. Hardeman, retired. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. J. Marx, Q.M.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Motor Supply Train No. 406. (Sept. 26, Western D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. C. Dalton to Washington for consultation in connection with establishment of overseas depot; Capt. C. G. Lawrence, in addition to present duties, will assume charge of all construction work at Fort McPherson, relieving Capt. W. O. Thornton, Q.M.R.C., who will report in person to constructing Q.M. at that place; 2d Lieut. F. E. Parker to Jacksonville, Fla., about Oct. 15, 1917, Camp Joseph E. Johnston. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Q. M. Sergt. (Temp.) C. L. Svendsen, Q.M.C. (appointed Sept. 26, 1917, from assignment, Q.M.C.), Fort Reno, is assigned to duty at present station. (Sept. 28, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major E. G. Huber, M.C., to South Bend, Ind., making further investigation upon the occurrence of typhoid fever among the drafted men in that city. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. F. Lewis to San Antonio, Texas; Major B. B. Warriner from Douglas, Ariz., to Mineola, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. N. Gagen from Sea Girt, N.J., to Washington with the medical department of the Aviation, S.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major L. P. Williamson, M.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and will report to C. of S. for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. H. L. Kraft, M.C., to duty at Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. G. L. Caldwell, Asst. Vetn., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with 14th Field Art. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM M. BLACK, CHIEF OF ENGRS.

Temporary second lieutenants of C.E. to duty with 307th Engrs., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.: T. C. Fitzsimon and A. Jackson. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### 7TH ENGINEERS.

Sergt. 1st Class E. P. Emley, Co. E, 7th Engrs., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and to home. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C. OF O.

Capt. R. R. Nix, O.D., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in O.D. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. C. G. Young, O.D., retained in that department as captain, is relieved from further detail in O.D. and is detailed in O.D., effective Oct. 3, 1917. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. E. H. Case (app. Sept. 28, 1917, from first sergeant, Co. H, 36th Inf.), Fort Snelling, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Mathews (app. Sept. 28, 1917, from first sergeant, Troop H, 3d Cav.), Fort Sam Houston, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. GEORGE O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. O. D. Filley, S.C., to Washington for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Major G. B. Hunter, S.C., to University of California, Berkeley, and assume command of the School of Military Aeronautics. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. E. E. Dean, S.C., will report to C.S.O. of Army for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class C. Boelsterli, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and to home. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major R. C. Kirtland, S.C., is rated as a junior military aviator from Aug. 6, 1917. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. H. Rottschaefer, S.C., report to C.S.O. of Army for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. N. Fell, S.C., to duty at Washington. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. R. W. Straus, S.C., to report to chief, War College Division, General Staff, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major G. A. Bonnell, S.C., to Toronto, Canada, and assume



command of 17th Aero Squadron at that place. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants of S.C. to Mineola, N.Y., for duty: L. J. Steel, W. E. Birmingham, J. H. Reilly and C. S. Pillsbury. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants of S.C. to Mineola, N.Y., for duty: H. N. Hinkley, R. B. Kirby and H. B. Shepley. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants of S.C. to duty as follows: R. W. Straus will report to chief, War College Division, General Staff; F. Nickerson, G. W. May, F. E. Werneken and S. R. Small will report to C.S.O. of Army; G. E. Weir to Washington. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Cobb and R. S. Kasson, S.C., to Mineola, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Lohman, S.C., in addition to his other duties is detailed as acting department S.O., vice Lieut. Col. J. B. Douglas, Av. Sec., S.C., relieved. (Sept. 24, H.D.)

#### AVIATION SECTION.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Morrow and Major D. B. Netherwood, Jr. Mil. Av. S.C., are rated as military aviators from July 23, 1917, and Aug. 20, 1917, respectively. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major D. B. Netherwood, Jr. Mil. Av. S.C., to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, and assume command of the Signal Corps Aviation School not later than Oct. 27. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major R. B. Barnitz, Jr. Mil. Av. S.C., to Dallas, Texas, Love Field, for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.

Capt. A. T. Colley, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., to his troop, for duty. (Sept. 28, N.E.D.)

#### 16TH CAVALRY.

Col. F. Sayre, Cav., now attached to 16th Cav., is assigned to that regiment. (Oct. 1, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Col. G. H. Morgan, Cav., D.O.L., assigned to 17th Cav. and will join regiment. (Oct. 1, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. M. M. McNamee, Cav., now attached to 22d Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav. and will join regiment. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Col. J. M. Jenkins, Cav., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty as commander of division trains. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Col. D. L. Tate, Cav., is attached to 12th Cav. for duty and to Panama C.Z. for duty with the squadron of that regiment. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Wall, Cav., from attachment to 15th Cav. and assigned to 24th Cav. and will join. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 2D FIELD ARTILLERY.

Capt. R. B. Austin, 2d Field Art., from assignment to 2d Field Art. to replacement battalion of 5th Field Art. at Pine Camp, N.Y. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 20TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Par. 296, S.O. 219, Sept. 20, 1917, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. J. T. Knight, Jr., 20th Field Art., is revoked. (Oct. 1, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. R. E. Anderson, Field Art., is assigned to 13th Field Artillery and will join. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. J. K. Boles, Field Art., assigned to 7th Training Battalion at Sparta, Wis., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. J. Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C., in addition to other duties will assume command of the Coast Defenses of Oahu, vice Lieut. Col. J. B. Douglas, Av. Sec., S.C., relieved. (Sept. 24, H.D.)

Each of the following first lieutenants, C.A.C., will report to examining board at Fort Monmouth, Wash., for examination for promotion: G. Packard, M. J. O'Brien, C. H. Tenney, C. E. Hocker, W. T. Roberts, J. W. Barker, S. E. Wolfe, G. D. Davidson. (Sept. 24, Western D.)

Capt. A. R. Edwards, C.A.C., to proper station in the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound about Nov. 1. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. S. W. Griffin, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Capt. S. M. Decker, C.A.C., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., temporary duty aviation photography. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. A. E. Potts, C.A.C., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. assigned as indicated after his name, and upon arrival in U.S. will proceed to proper station: Capt. J. M. Dunn, Coast Defenses of Charleston; Capt. G. A. Mix, C.D. of Narragansett Bay; 1st Lieut. J. A. Hoag, C.D. of Sandy Hook; 1st Lieut. B. S. Du Bois, C.D. of Boston; 2d Lieut. A. McC. McDonnell, C.D. of Boston. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Captains of C.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., duty with officers' training camp: J. D. Brown and T. M. Chase. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. E. Cole, C.A.C., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the A.G.D. and to Washington for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Par. 154, S.O. 221, Sept. 22, 1917, relating to Capt. F. Babcock, C.A.C., is revoked. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 7TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., is attached to 61st Infantry for duty and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.

Col. C. Crawford, 10th Inf., is transferred to 60th Infantry and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.

Capt. P. H. Bagby, 15th Inf., now at San Francisco, to duty at citizens' training camp, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.

Capt. W. A. Beach, 17th Inf., assigned to replacement battalion, 26th Infantry, at Fort Oglethorpe for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.

Col. F. D. Webster, 22d Inf., is transferred to 30th Infantry and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. M. S. Jarvis, 30th Inf., is transferred to the 45th Infantry and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 35TH INFANTRY.

First Lieut. L. A. Richards, 35th Inf., transferred to 31st Infantry for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

##### 38TH INFANTRY.

Cook W. Stokes, Co. D, 38th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Syracuse, N.Y., and to home. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 45TH INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. P. W. Lewis, 45th Inf., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., as aid to Brig. Gen. J. T. Dena, Nat. Army. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Sergt. T. Maguire, Co. K, 45th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and to home. (Oct. 4, War D.)

##### 48TH INFANTRY.

Major J. E. Hunt, 48th Inf., is transferred to 39th Inf. and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 51ST INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. W. O. Johnson, 51st Inf., is transferred to 56th Inf. and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 57TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. S. Burkhardt, Jr., 57th Inf., is transferred to 40th Inf. and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### 62D INFANTRY.

The resignation by Tem. 2d Lieut. E. Dean, 62d Inf., of his commission is accepted by the President. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 221, Sept. 22, 1917, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. A. C. Read, Inf., is revoked. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Col. C. Crawford, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 60th Inf. and will join. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major H. W. Miller, Inf., to Washington and report to Chief of Staff for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

The name of Major J. V. Heidt, Inf., is placed on D.O.L. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Major S. M. Parker, Inf., will report in person to Col. A. L. Palmer, Inf., president of the Army retiring board, Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Col. C. Gerhardt, Inf., is relieved from further duty in Division of Militia Affairs. He is assigned to 4th Inf. and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Col. S. E. Smiley, Inf., assigned to 8th Inf. and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. Williams, Inf., attached to 3d Inf., is assigned to 34th Inf. and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Tem. 2d Lieut. A. G. French, Inf., is assigned to 22d Inf. and will join. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Tem. 2d Lieut. G. F. W. Knuth, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 45th Inf. and will join at Fort Benjamin Harrison. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Col. C. E. Deutler, Inf., D.O.L., to 42d Inf. for duty with that regiment. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Col. C. E. Deutler, Inf., D.O.L., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 17th Inf. for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. L. Butts, Inf., D.O.L., now with 12th Inf., is assigned to 33d Inf. for duty and will join. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. C. S. Gould, P.S., is retired from active service, Nov. 1, 1917, with the grade now held by him and with the pay and allowances of master signal electrician of the U.S. Army, and will proceed home. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The leaves heretofore granted members of the graduating class, U.S.M.A., graduating Aug. 30, 1917, are extended until Oct. 20, 1917, unless canceled before that date. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Each of the following chaplains of the National Army, recently appointed with rank of first lieutenant from the date named in 1917, will proceed to camp specified for regiment: J. B. Buckley and C. J. Norris, Sept. 17, to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; R. N. Cloyd, Sept. 17, and A. J. Rawlinson, Sept. 19, to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; K. F. Nance and J. A. Cooper, Sept. 17, to Camp Funston, Kan.; J. A. Mulvey and J. S. Landow, Sept. 19, to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; A. W. Centner, Sept. 17; T. L. Harmon, R. L. McQuary and A. Zingen, Sept. 19, to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; A. C. Thomas, Sept. 19, to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; H. W. Rendall, Sept. 19, to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; C. J. Higgins, Sept. 19, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; W. W. Morton, Sept. 19, to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.

#### TRANSFERS.

Transfers at request of officers concerned: Second Lieut. C. B. Sweat, 7th Cav., to 23d; 2d Lieut. J. C. Howard, 23d Cav., to 7th. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### TO REPORT TO CHIEF OF STAFF.

Following officers are relieved from present duties and to Washington and report in person to Chief of Staff for duty: Capt. R. H. Hearn, 18th Inf.; F. G. Kellogg, 19th Inf.; F. C. Gardner, C.A.C.; Major C. H. Hilton, C.A.C., D.O.L.; Capt. A. D. Chaffin, 35th Inf.; W. W. Taylor, Jr., 20th Inf. and W. H. Johnson, 53d Inf.; Major W. S. Browning, 17th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. J. E. Stephens, 14th Field Art.; Major D. H. Currie, 6th Field Art.; Major H. H. Tebbetts, 38th Inf.; Capt. M. C. Mumma, Cav., D.O.L., and B. Lear, Jr., Cav., D.O.L.; Lieut. Col. W. P. Sladen, 21st Inf.; Capt. J. E. Shelley, 16th Cav.; Major D. McCaskey, 23d Cav.; Capt. E. E. Fuller, 62d Inf. and E. Hunt, 1st Inf.; Major R. B. McBride, C.A.C.; Capt. M. E. Spaulding, 25th Inf.; Col. J. D. Leitch, 40th Inf.; Major J. R. McAndrews, Cav.; Major P. P. Bishop, C.A.C., D.O.L.; Major J. M. Coward and Capt. K. C. Masteller, C.A.C. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### ASSIGNED TO DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION TRAIN.

The assignment of the following officers to duty with the horse section, Divisional Ammunition Train, is announced: Major P. A. Murphy, 8th Cav., commanding train; Major A. R. Hixson, Inf., Nat. Army, commanding Co. C; Capt. A. J. Myer, Jr., Cav., commanding Headquarters Co.; Capt. D. G. Morrisette, Cav., Co. A; 1st Lieut. H. B. Flounders, 7th Cav., Co. B; 1st Lieut. R. L. Beall, Co. A; 1st Lieut. W. T. Haldeeman, 5th Cav., Co. B; 1st Lieut. B. L. Morrow, 12th Cav., Co. C. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Retired officers to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. F. Ames, retired, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Major J. A. Lockwood, retired, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as adjutant. (Oct. 2, War D.) The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army from July 28, 1917, of Capt. T. T. Frissell, U.S.A., retired, is announced. (Oct. 2, War D.) Lieut. Col. J. F. Kreps, retired, to duty San Francisco. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Chaplain H. A. Brown, retired, in addition to other duties, is assigned to duty as chaplain of the base hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Col. F. Baker, U.S.A., retired, to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and assume command, relieving Lieut. Col. H. W. Schull, O.D., who reports to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. (Sept. 29, War D.)

#### TO DUTY AT PANAMA.

The following assignments to duty on the staff of the C.O., Panama Coast Art. Dis., are ordered: Capt. R. C. Eddy, C.A.C., as materiel officer; Capt. W. B. Hardigg, C.A.C., as personnel officer; Capt. W. F. Levins, Q.M.R.C., as district quartermaster. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### RELIEVED HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

The following officers will proceed by the first available transportation to San Francisco and report to commanding general, Western Dept., for orders: Lieut. Col. C. W. Van Way and J. B. Douglas; Majors F. L. Martin, H. C. Pratt, T. L. Crystal, J. S. Sullivan and J. E. Chaney, all Av. Sec., S.C. (Sept. 24, H.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Cook J. Bauer, 3d Co., U.S. War Prison Barracks Guard, is placed upon retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will repair to home. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. F. L. Hoerner will report to Brig. Gen. T. Cruise, Q.M.C., president of Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### NATIONAL GUARD.

Major H. A. Persell, Pa. Q.M.C., to Alexandria, La., 39th Div., duty as camp Q.M. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. K. L. Burns, Inf., N.G. (Tenn.), report in person to Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major W. B. Beals, J.A., Wash. N.G., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., 81st Div., for duty as J.A. of division. (Oct. 3, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. J. E. Brooks, M.C., Me. N.G., is accepted. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. J. T. Denison, 1st Cav. Ala. N.G., is detailed for duty with the Aviation Section, S.C. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. M. Richmond, Cav. N.G. (Cal.), recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 29, 1917, will report to 40th Division for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of National Guard to place specified after his name for duty as indicated: Lieut. Col. B. L. Bargar, O.I.G.D., as inspector, 37th Div. Staff, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Major H. J. Turner, O.J.A.D., as J.A., 37th Div. Staff, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Shetter, O.Q.M.C., as Q.M., 37th Div. Staff, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Major O. Miller, O.O.D., as ordnance officer, 37th Div. Staff, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Major C. Wilson, O.S.C., as signal officer, 37th Div. Staff, Camp Sheri-

dan, Ala.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Mackey, Pa. M.C., to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., 28th Div.; Major W. A. Jolley, Colo. M.C., as assistant to division surgeon, 40th Div. Staff, Camp Kearny, Cal.; Major J. F. Lynch, Va. M.C., as assistant to division surgeon, 29th Div. Staff, Camp McClellan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. F. P. Williams, Mass. M.C., as sanitary inspector, 26th Div. Staff; Major C. W. Decker, Cal. M.C., as sanitary inspector, 40th Div. Staff, Camp Kearny, Cal.

The following officers to duty as assistant adjutants of divisions named: Major J. G. Cosetter, Fla. A.G.D., 31st Div. Staff, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Major J. A. McCalmont, Texas A.G.D., 36th Div. Staff, Camp Bowie, Texas; Major C. Hamilton, Kas. A.G.D., 35th Div. Staff, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Capt. T. Dooley, Mo. A.G.D., 37th Div. Staff, Camp Sheridan, Ala.

The following officers to report as director of field hospital companies of divisions named: Capt. J. L. Morgan, Tenn. M.C., 30th Div. Staff, Camp Sevier, S.C.; Major G. F. Keenan, Mass. M.C., 31st Div. Staff, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Capt. R. V. Smith, Iowa M.C., 34th Div. Staff, Camp Cody, N.M.; Capt. D. Bruins, Wis. M.C., 32d Div. Staff, Camp MacArthur, Texas; Capt. I. E. Durant, Kas. M.C., 35th Div. Staff, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Major W. H. Abington, Ark. M.C., 39th Div. Staff, Camp Beauregard, La.; Capt. E. C. Turner, Cal. M.C., 40th Div. Staff, Camp Kearny, Cal.; Major F. J. Adams, Conn. M.C., 26th Div. Staff; Major V. Ruch, Jr., N.J. M.C., 29th Div. Staff, Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md.

The following officers to duty as director of field hospital companies of divisions named: Major F. J. Clemenger, N.C. M.C., 30th Div. Staff, Camp Sevier, S.C.; Major H. A. Grube, Mich. M.C., 32d Div. Staff, Camp MacArthur, Texas; Major V. R. Knott, Iowa M.C., 34th Div. Staff, Camp Cody, N.M.; Major O. C. Gebhart, Mo. M.C., 35th Div. Staff, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Major C. W. Hibbitt, Ky. M.C., 38th Div. Staff, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Major O. L. Fother, La. M.C., 39th Div. Staff, Camp Beauregard, La.; Major J. F. Sharp, Utah M.C., 40th Div. Staff, Camp Kearny, Cal.

#### STAFF OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

The following are assigned as assistant Q.M. to units named: Major J. D. Kilpatrick and Capt. C. W. Stark, N.J. M.C., 29th Div. Staff, Camp McClellan, Ala.; Major A. C. Doyle, S.C. M.C., Capt. E. R. Blanton, N.C. M.C., Capt. M. G. McDonald, S.C. M.C., 30th Div. Staff, Camp Sevier, S.C.; Major G. E. Mallet, Ga. M.C., Major R. V. Mabry, Ala. M.C., Capt. M. M. Givens, Fla. M.C., 31st Div. Staff, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Major H. Sorenson, N.D. M.C., 34th Div. Staff, Camp Cody, N.M.; Capt. C. E. Scorer, N.H. M.C., and Capt. E. F. Tandy, Mass. M.C., 26th Div. Staff; Major A. W. Reynolds, Capt. P. W. Weir and R. E. Scott, Ohio M.C., 37th Div. Staff, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Major W. V. Shipley, Md. M.C., 29th Div. Staff, Camp McClellan, Ala.; Capt. R. G. Vaughan, Texas M.C., 36th Div. Staff, Camp Bowie, Texas; Major M. L. Stern, N.M. M.C., 40th Div. Staff, Camp Kearny, Cal.; Major C. R. Williams, Wis. M.C., 32d Div. Staff, Camp MacArthur, Texas; Major G. L. Peterson, N.C. M.C., 30th Div. Staff, Camp Sevier, S.C.; Capt. B. C. Moore, Ala. M.C., 31st Div. Staff, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Major M. Hansen and Capt. O. H. Tower, Mich. M.C., 32d Div. Staff, Camp MacArthur, Texas; Major A. D. Falconer, Neb. M.C., 34th Div. Staff, Camp Cody, N.M.; Major J. C. Springfield, Kas. M.C., and Capt. J. E. Thompson, Mo. M.C., 35th Div. Staff, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Major G. R. Logan, Ia. M.C., 36th Div. Staff, Camp Bowie, Texas; Major J. F. Sherburn, Cal. M.C., and Capt. F. E. Barnum, Utah M.C., 40th Div. Staff, Camp Kearny, Cal.; Capt. A. D. Hughes, Idaho M.C., 41st Div. Staff; Major J. T. Stockton, Texas M.C., 36th Div. Staff, Camp Bowie, Texas; Capt. C. E. White, Kas. M.C., 35th Div. Staff, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Capt. E. R. Waite, Okla. M.C., 36th Div. Staff, Camp Bowie, Texas; Major J. Morris, Ky. M.C., Major J. E. Borchers, Tenn. M.C., and Capt. F. W. Fitch, Ky. M.C., 38th Div. Staff, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Major C. L. Dulin, Miss. M.C., Major W. F. Reichardt, Ark. M.C., Major G. S. Adams, La. M.C., and Capt. W. R. Smith, Miss. M.C., 39th Div. Staff, Camp Beauregard, La.; Capt. A. B. Austin, Cal. M.C., 40th Div. Staff, Camp Kearny, Cal. (Oct. 2, War D.)

#### NATIONAL ARMY.

##### ADJUTANTS.

Second Lieut. C. B. Hammond, statistical section, A.G.D., Nat. Army, to duty Washington. (Oct. 3, War D.)

##### QUARTERMASTERS.

Second Lieut. W. R. Gibbon, C. Floor, L. B. Cloman and E. W. Hartford, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, American Lake, to Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Motor Supply Train No. 406. (Sept. 24, Western D.)

Second lieutenants, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, to Washington for duty: C. J. Shippe, C. G. Yearling, A. C. Lamplin. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. A. Cunningham, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, is honorably discharged. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Assignment by the commanding general, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., of the following second lieutenants, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, to duty with the division supply train, 76th Div.: F. J. Leviser, B. J. Finan, Le B. R. Briggs, Jr., J. L. Fox, H. F. Thorpe, A. H. Anderson, E. E. Garlick. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Second lieutenants, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, to New Orleans, La., for duty: L. E. Brackett, C. A. Semler, E. L. Mayer. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. R. Halleron, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., 80th Div., duty with sanitary train. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. H. Fischer and H. E. Reed, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, to duty Camp Funston, Fort Riley. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., Nat. Army, to duty as follows: Major R. L. Longstreet to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., 82d Div.; Major C. L. North report in person at once to Q.M.G. of Army for duty with the mechanical shop unit; 2d Lieut. J. B. Phillips, J. S. Brown and C. K. Hughes to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. N. Kittrell, Q.M.C., N.A., to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard, for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. A. Smith, Q.M.C., N.A., to Q.M., auxiliary remount depot, Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. M. D. Council to Camp Harris, Macon, Ga., for duty with 121st Inf., Nat. Guard. (Sept. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. C. Koepel, Q.M.C., N.A., to School for B



as relates to Lieut. Col. W. Bryden, Field Art., Nat. Army, is revoked. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
First Lieut. A. Bloom, Field Art., Nat. Army, to duty Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., 86th Div. (Oct. 4, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

Officers of Inf. N.A. to duty as follows: Col. G. McD. Weeks, upon his arrival in the United States, to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 91st Div., with depot troops; Col. F. L. Parker to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., 81st Div., with depot troops; Lieut. Col. L. W. Oliver to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., 79th Div.; Capt. H. Craig to Hoboken, N.J. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Capt. H. C. Kramer, Inf. N.A., report in person to Provost Marshal General, Washington, for duty in his office. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Capt. A. Johnston, Inf. N.A., report in person to Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Second Lieut. F. R. Bronson, Inf. N.A., to duty with Bakery Co. No. 17, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Officers of Inf. N.A. to duty as follows: Capt. B. Hering to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment; 1st Lieut. J. M. Cannon to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 90th Div.; 1st Lieut. W. Gunn to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., 82d Div.; 1st Lieut. T. J. Woolf, jr., report in person to The A.G. of Army. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Major C. U. Gantabain, N.A., to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 91st Div., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
First Lieut. R. E. McCormick, N.A., to duty with Provost Marshal General, Washington, (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Major F. E. Black, Inf. N.A., to Des Moines, Iowa, 88th Div., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

## ADJUTANTS.

Majors of A.G.R.C. to duty as follows: R. Sutton to Governors Island, New York Harbor, N.Y.; J. L. Corbett to Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Coffin to Boston, Mass.; M. D. Wheeler to Charleston, S.C.; R. F. Campbell to Charleston, S.C.; L. S. Schmitt report in person to commanding general, Western Dept., for duty in office of adjutant of department. (Oct. 2, War D.)

## INSPECTORS.

Major L. H. Gardner, I.G.R.C., to duty at Governors Island, N.Y. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Major J. L. Hanley, I.G.R.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major J. Fairbanks, J.A.G.R.C., to duty with 78th Div., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., as J.A. of division. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Major J. H. Hayes, J.A.G.R.C., to duty at Governors Island, N.Y. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Majors of J.A.G.R.C. to duty as follows: J. H. Hayes from duty at headquarters, E.D., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., 2d Regular Army Division, as J.A. of that division; N. Power to Washington; J. A. Elmore to Washington. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Major A. M. Craven, J.A.G.R.C., to duty at Washington. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Transfers at the request of the officers concerned: Second Lieut. C. M. Kellogg, 2d Cav., to 22d; 2d Lieut. D. Hughes, jr., 22d Cav., to 2d. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Major D. Whipple, J.A.G.R.C., to duty at Washington. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Major J. Fairbanks, J.A.G.R.C., to duty at Washington, D.C. (Oct. 4, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. D. Van Gelder, Q.M.R.C., from Palo Alto, Cal., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 24, Western D.)  
Capt. H. P. Schuck, Q.M.R.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
Capt. O. F. Noss, Q.M.R.C., to officer in charge of cantonment construction for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. Young to Camp Devens, Mass.; Capt. M. O'Connor to 76th Nat. Army Div., Boston, Mass.; Capt. P. McLees, in addition to present duties, report to C.O., Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty in charge of construction work at that camp; Capt. G. B. Colling to Washington with the repair shop unit; Lieut. H. L. Harris to Louisville, Ky.; Capt. J. A. Lee to Greenville, S.C., 30th Nat. Guard Div., Camp Sevier, as supply officer, Ambulance Co., Sec. No. 105, Sanitary Train. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. A. Sterling to Manila, P.I.; Capt. S. F. Louchheim to New York, N.Y.; Capt. F. E. Fly to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York, N.Y. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Captains of Q.M.R.C. to Washington for duty: J. F. Bitterman, L. H. Coart, L. H. Fuchs, F. Hennecke, L. T. Nathan, R. B. Rollinson. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty New Orleans, La.: H. H. Ellis, G. F. Knight. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Capt. C. L. Stebbins, Q.M.R.C., to 77th Nat. Army Div., Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty Washington: A. C. Larsen, N. J. Thorud, D. McSweeney, J. M. Clarke, L. B. Massie, C. B. Franke, O. Freeman. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty at place indicated: W. S. Bramble to Allentown, Pa.; F. Jansen to Gettysburg National Park, Pa.; A. J. Pettit to Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Dem. C. Garey to Camp Funston, Fort Riley. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. B. Wheaton to Syracuse, N.Y., carrying out verbal instructions of Secretary of War, and return to proper station; Capt. L. L. Simms to Jeffersonville, Ind., depot Q.M.; Capt. W. J. Thompson to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Capt. J. Hellich to Philadelphia, Pa., at new depot; Capt. D. B. Kimball to 30th Div., Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C. (Oct. 4, War D.)

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty with the depot brigade and colored infantry regiment at that camp: Capt. W. W. Arcott, P. W. Davis, W. E. Hamlin, W. H. Hutchings, H. M. Osborne, P. J. Owy and L. R. Tryon; 1st Lieuts. E. J. Abbott, W. Akester, W. H. Ambrose, G. E. Aubrey, C. A. Berge, C. E. Burt, H. P. Butts, R. H. Carmichael, J. L. Chereskin, A. C. Conaway, L. I. Condit, L. E. Devendorf, P. H. Finch, E. N. Fought, G. R. Goering, K. C. Ice, H. A. Kling, J. Leo, M. H. Linden, R. J. Miller, B. T. Mousley, G. W. Pearcy, R. M. Schulte, M. E. Stott, O. B. Wakefield, W. Wakefield, C. A. White and W. W. Wright. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., for duty: C. S. Brady, M. O. Crane, P. F. Guernsey, L. D. Hughes, O. O. Kaps, H. A. Keenan, F. O. Kunz, R. F. McHugh, E. B. Miller, R. A. Moffett and N. S. Simons. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. J. Stack, M.R.C., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
First Lieut. W. P. O'Brien, M.R.C., to Deming, N. Mex., 24th Division, N.G., Camp Cody, for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major Thomas W. Salmon to Washington, D.C.; Major J. H. Pratt to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., base hospital, as chief of the medical service; Capt. L. J. Jachet report to Major J. S. Shearer, Sen. Corps, Nat. Army, Cornell Medical College; Capt. A. H. Crosbie to Camp Devens, Mass.; Capt. J. S. Fulton to duty Washington, assisting in preparation of a history of the American participation in present war. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. B. Powell to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Capt. A. B. Coleburn and 1st Lieut. Q. Taylor to Washington, D.C., St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Capt. J. S. Lawrence, after Oct. 15, 1917, to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; 1st Lieut. F. T. Hyde to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; 1st Lieut. J. Evans stand relieved from active duty in M.R.C. of the Army; 1st Lieut. F. R. Mount relieved from duty with Ambulance Co. No. 14, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., and report to G.O., that camp. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
So much of Par. 50, S.O. 208, Sept. 7, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. C. D. Richmond, M.R.C., is revoked. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Officers of M.R.C. to Chickamauga Park, Ga., 2d Div., Regular Army, for duty with the organization specified: Ambulance Sec. San. Corps—1st Lieuts. J. O. Motley and N. G. Wilson;

Field Hospital Sec. San. Train—1st Lieuts. T. Z. Cason and L. H. Webb; Headquarters, Military Police—Capt. J. S. Shaffer, 1st Lieut. L. J. Dickerson, J. W. Ketzky and H. M. Shannon. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf: T. R. Gittins, J. E. Kelly, B. J. Larkin, H. L. Pelle, J. W. Ramsey and W. A. Sedwick. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. B. Griswold, M.R.C., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned: Second Lieut. M. Cox, 22d Cav., to 7th; 2d Lieut. J. S. Robinson, 7th Cav., to 22d. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. S. Venable from Rockefeller Institute, New York, N.Y., and report to Major F. H. Albee, 40 East Forty-first street, New York, N.Y., for instruction; Capt. J. A. Chatard to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. H. J. Whitacre to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Lowell to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Venable to Camp Lewis, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. G. O. Hafford to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. R. S. Berghoff to Fort Worth, Texas, 36th Div., Camp Bowie. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. M. Haley to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. J. S. Brown to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. H. R. Brown to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; Capt. D. P. Crockett to Camp Lewis, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Corbett, C. H. Davis, W. E. Denning, B. R. Eastman, M. M. Ecker, S. D. Edelman, R. O. Elmore, E. C. Ganzhorn, J. Grosser, J. M. Heyde, J. E. Hutchison, E. A. Johnson, W. R. Larkin, S. R. Laubacher, C. E. Libbey, A. L. Lincoln, W. P. Meeklen, E. N. Mendenhall, O. R. Palmer, W. O. Phillips, A. A. Schwartz, R. B. Tate, V. A. Tyranisinki, E. S. Ward, S. E. Weiner, C. H. White and C. M. Zink. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. S. Wilson to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Capt. J. R. Peabody to Fort Monroe, Va., section of surgery of the head; Capt. W. O. Meador to Pittsburgh, Pa., in charge of the physical examining unit, Av. Sec. S.R.C.; 1st Lieut. T. Shaw to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. O. R. O'Neill to Yaphank, N.Y., in connection with the division of oto-laryngology, section of surgery of the head; 1st Lieut. H. J. Beel to Camp Custer, Mich., with Red Cross Ambulance Co. No. 15; 1st Lieut. H. C. Turlington report on Oct. 15, 1917, Richmond Medical College, for a course in military roentgenology; 1st Lieut. C. H. deT. Shivers to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty in the genito-urinary section. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty: Capt. R. R. B. Jacks, R. Middlebrook, J. A. Pargson and J. B. Robertson; 1st Lieuts. B. G. Allen, R. C. Alt, W. E. Anthony, J. O. Arnsen, L. L. Brodsky, W. H. Clary, E. S. Connell, S. W. Corbin, R. C. Danley, C. DeWeese, C. H. Dewey, B. A. Dyer, E. E. Edmondson, J. W. Elder, J. R. Elley, F. E. Engstrom, F. J. M. Ernest, D. F. Gosin, K. Har-nack, C. L. Jones, L. J. Knass, W. H. Kober, L. C. Kuhn, R. L. Larey, R. W. Layton, C. E. Legg, L. H. Lippmann, J. A. McIntyre, H. C. Miller, J. E. Miller, W. P. O'Malley, G. F. Parker, F. B. Pearce, A. S. Price, E. T. Robinson, J. L. Ruyaviz, S. B. Rybolt, F. D. Ryder, C. H. Schaefer, C. F. Shook, H. I. Stevens, J. C. Tyvand and H. L. Wells. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., port of embarkation, for duty with 302d Stewardess Regiment: Capt. C. W. Selover; 1st Lieuts. B. H. Dike and E. M. Freund. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Major W. W. Grant, M.R.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. J. F. Ford, M.R.C., to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major P. Bailey to Annapolis Junction, Md., Camp Meade, in connection with the medical examinations at that camp, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station; Capt. F. G. Young to 35th Division; Capt. H. Dissenbaugh to Washington; 1st Lieut. P. J. Carter to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene; 1st Lieut. M. R. Benitez to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R.; 1st Lieut. W. T. Gleason to Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Lieut. T. O. Clarke to Sparta, Wis., Camp Robinson; 1st Lieut. R. L. Zaegel to Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis., with 8th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. A. C. McCown to Camp Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Perkins to Major A. J. George, M.R.C., 43 Day State Road, Boston; 1st Lieut. J. J. Beard to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. J. E. James to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Tibbins is relieved from his present duties with Field Hospital No. 8, Camp Mills, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., and report to C.G.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Oshansky to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. E. W. Schultz to New York, N.Y., Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Sixty-sixth street and Avenue A. (Oct. 4, War D.)

The assignment of 1st Lieut. F. B. Spencer, M.R.C., now on duty as contract surgeon at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., to active duty as first lieutenant, M.R.C., is announced. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Major C. E. Ruth, M.R.C., to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. (Sept. 29, War D.)

## DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieuts. L. C. Hunt and W. W. McCrellia, D.R.C., San Francisco, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Sept. 26, Western D.)  
First Lieut. H. Holmes, D.R.C., to duty at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty at Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene: M. P. Bergeron, H. W. Burns, E. L. Desautels and F. K. Phillips. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
First Lieut. A. P. Dixon, D.R.C., to duty with 6th Field Art., Fort Myer. (Oct. 3, War D.)

## VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. J. W. Herbolt, V.R.C., to duty with 20th Engrs., American University. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Second Lieutenants of V.R.C. to Kansas City, Mo., for duty in connection with purchasing boards: P. T. Carpenter, G. H. Conn, H. E. Ewing, E. W. Finley, T. B. Hinkle, S. C. Lilly, B. A. Owens and M. G. Talbert. (Oct. 3, War D.)

## ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. T. H. Messer; 1st Lieuts. J. J. Klaber, A. P. Morris and J. A. Gooden; 2d Lieuts. A. W. Longaker, H. W. Baker and F. P. Hutchings. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
Par. 56, S.O. 208, War D., Sept. 5, 1917, as assigns Capt. L. I. Moon, E.R.C., to 13th Engrs. is amended so as to assign him to 11th Engrs. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
First Lieut. H. Stut-Gauden, E.R.C., is assigned to 25th Engrs., American University, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)  
Capt. H. E. Kebbon, E.R.C., to Washington, D.C., and report to Col. I. W. Little, Q.M.C., for duty as constructing Q.M. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Capt. R. M. Gardner, E.R.C., is assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. H. Kelly assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C.; Major P. Doty to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Capt. W. D. Brookings assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), 23rd Engrs., Annapolis Junction, Md.; Capt. J. Zug to Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, Juneau, Alaska; 1st Lieut. R. Keeler from 20th Engrs. and is assigned to 502d Service Battalion; 2d Lieut. J. T. Beaver from duty with 308th Engrs. and to Washington for consultation with the Chief of Engineers, and then to Allentown, Pa., and take station; 2d Lieut.

J. P. Hood with 312th Engrs., Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; 2d Lieut. H. I. Wilson, jr., report at once to the Chief of Engrs.; 2d Lieut. G. S. Rinehart with 23d Engrs. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 21st Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty: Major T. R. Ryan, Capt. W. R. Scott, 1st Lieut. J. S. Kiesel and 2d Lieut. C. M. Greeley. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. from temporary duty with the 20th Engineers and are assigned to the 501st Service Battalion for duty: Capt. A. E. Gruert, M. Nixon-Miller and M. F. Quinn; 1st Lieuts. E. T. Murchison, D. W. Gibbs, J. V. Johnston and O. H. Wainwright; 2d Lieuts. H. B. Earle, O. S. Wood, J. S. Thorne, M. H. Stevens and P. L. Minor. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. from temporary duty with the 20th Engineers and are assigned to the 502d Service Battalion for duty: Capt. J. H. McCormick, jr., C. B. Logan and R. C. George; 1st Lieuts. W. Greenblade, E. D. Green, E. W. Scott and J. G. Lott; 2d Lieuts. J. H. Hendricks, D. A. Helmich, jr., H. M. Lewis and N. Frucht. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. on temporary duty with 4th Engineers are assigned to that regiment for duty: Capt. R. B. Carter, Edward H. Sargent; 1st Lieuts. G. P. Graham, H. C. Lyons. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. are assigned to 20th Engineers (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C., for duty: Capt. O. J. Todd, W. H. Estabrook and E. P. Dudley; 1st Lieuts. O. M. Jenkins, J. B. Vail, M. Van Meier, P. D. Mackie, L. W. Jacobs and F. B. Judge. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 20th Engineers (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C., for duty: Capt. C. E. Clark, J. C. Perry and F. W. Horstakotte; 1st Lieuts. F. R. Prince, M. Nine, W. O. Crosby, D. P. Shaw and R. W. Pilling; 2d Lieuts. M. L. Johnson, H. T. Hopkins, M. H. Gower, jr., E. S. Brush and L. R. McDaniel. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. J. J. Schwarz, E.R.C., is accepted. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. H. Austill and 1st Lieut. G. A. Anderson, Engr. O.R.C., assigned to 501st Service Battalion. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. D. W. Anders, Engr. O.R.C., assigned to 502d Service Battalion. (Sept. 29, War D.)

## ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. G. Kendrick to C.O.; 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. W. Fyfe to Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. B. Ulrichs to C.O.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Walker to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.; Lieut. R. L. Sullivan to Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; 1st Lieut. S. W. Nixon to Washington, D.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major M. C. Rorty, O.R.C., to duty Washington. (Oct. 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. G. M. Maverick, D.R.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major R. Cockburn to Washington, D.C.; Capt. I. Weil report in person to C.O.; 1st Lieut. S. Goodacre appointed an acting quartermaster at the office of the inspector of ordnance, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Oct. 4, War D.)

## SIGNAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. J. C. Lewis, S.R.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Signal Corps training camp. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants, S.R.C., to duty Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail: L. J. Dazour, E. H. Fort, W. Fox, D. T. Hargan, N. McDonald, H. S. Martin, C. von Hoffman. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty: To 401st Telegraph Battalion—Capt. L. W. Abbott, 1st Lieuts. R. W. Sherman, J. H. E. Stannard, J. J. Dolan, R. H. Keller. To 301st Field Battalion—1st Lieuts. J. J. Fanning, D. H. Gorman, C. G. Miller, E. J. Haines and J. Newington. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. C. W. Stolze, S.R.C., to Washington for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. J. S. Brown, jr., S.R.C., to duty Washington. (Oct. 4, War D.)

## AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. H. C. Colburn, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty Mineola, N.Y. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Major W. A. Burbank to Fort Worth, Texas, Tularia Field; Capt. A. L. Loening to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for temporary duty, Oct. 15, 1917, and will proceed to Dallas, Texas, Love Field, not later than Oct. 27, 1917; Capt. J. S. Foster to Waco, Texas. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: E. Buford, Jr., and J. A. King to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; W. A. Fleming to Cambridge, Mass., School of Military Aeronautics, Mass. Institute of Tech.; C. Rhodes to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; M. W. Wickham to Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.; L. H. Lee, Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas; R. F. Jones to Mineola, N.Y.; O. Tiffany, Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha: M. R. Smith, B. M. Clark, R. L. Sparks. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty Mineola, N.Y.: W. C. Hammond, J. R. Graham, R. B. Harper, J. H. Zoernman, R. B. Quick, H. L. Fontaine. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty Mineola, N.Y.: A. B. Patterson, A. H. McLanahan, S. E. McKeown, T. F. Lennon. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Par. 85, S.O. 223, Sept. 25, 1917, War D., is amended so as to remove Major H. B. Hersey, Av. Sec., S.R.C., as a junior military aviator instead of a junior military aviator. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. A. L. Lavine to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. H. Alden to C.S.O. of Army; Capt. T. A. Grant to Mineola, N.Y.; Capt. C. O. Ames to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. Imbrie to Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas; 1st Lieut. F. L. Baxter to C.S.O. of Army; 1st Lieut. K. W. Todd to Mount Clemens, Mich.; 1st Lieut. J. N. Thompson to Washington; 1st Lieuts. W. J. Read and R. W. Thompson to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha; 1st Lieut. F. A. Dickman to Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Ordway, jr., to Morrison, Va., concentration camp; 1st Lieut. A. H. Fraser to Camp Kelly, South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. F. O. Replege to Middletown, Pa.; 1st Lieuts. B. J. Gaylord and L. H. Richards to Mineola, N.Y. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Mineola, N.Y.: A. Mitchell, T. O. Taylor and A. McAlenean, jr. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mineola, N.Y., for duty: H. B. Vanderhoef, jr., O. Melamet, O. M. Gravatt, C. A. Brodie and St. C. Street. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mineola, N.Y., for duty: M. Mellen, H. A. Miller and H. M. Guilbert. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. J. F. Pourton to Millington, Tenn., Park Field; Capt. G. Reed to Texas; Capt. R. S. Rainsford to Governors Island, N.Y.; Capt. A. D. Smith to Park Field, Millington, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1917, Signal Corps Aviation School; Capt. P. H. Jennings to Washington; Capt. G. R. Wadsworth to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at the naval aircraft factory, U.S. navy yard; 1st Lieut. H. W. Lake to Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. D. Weatherly to Fairfield, Ohio; 1st Lieut. F. M. Murphy to Capt. A. B. Lambert, Sig. Corps, Missouri Aeronautical Society, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Fox to Washington; 1st Lieut. W. B. Gehman to Millington, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1917, Signal Corps Aviation School; 1st Lieut. W. K. Norton to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. D. M. Henry to Washington; 1st Lieut. W. A. Thompson to Mineola, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Warren to Middletown, Pa.; 1st Lieut. G. Perkins to Mineola, N.Y. (Oct. 4, War D.)

## CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. H. A. Watson, Cav. R.C., is relieved from further active duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

## INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. G. D. Robinson, Inf. R.C., detailed for duty with Q.M.C., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. (Oct. 3, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. H. H. Swanberg, Inf. R.C., is accepted. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Majors H. C. Bayes, Paul F. Stutzman, R. Rossow and W. R. Kennedy to Camp, Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 84th Div., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)



GEORGE A. KING

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FIRST LIEUT., INFANTRY, June 16, 1917, desires to transfer with FIRST LIEUT., FIELD ARTILLERY. Address Box 32, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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A retired First Sergeant or Company Quartermaster Sergeant desired for college detail on full pay and allowances and submit testimonials or discharges. Address Commandant, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, New Hampshire.

WANTED: A recently retired Non-commissioned Officer with excellent character for duty at the A. & M. College of Texas. He must be competent to supervise drill and take charge of one of the Battalions, besides the necessary office work. REMUNERATION: Active pay and allowances; three hundred dollars per year and quarters in addition. References desired. Address Colonel C. J. Crane, U.S. Army, College Station, Texas.

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The constant decrease in the number of sinkings by U-boats is regarded as being primarily responsible for the reduction from six and one-half to five per cent. in premiums for insuring American ships going through the war zone, which was announced on Oct. 6 by the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Making public the reduction, the Treasury Department said: "This reduc-

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tion is made because of the corresponding decrease in the risks." This was regarded officially as the Government's expression of its opinion, in terms of dollars and cents, that the U boats have passed the zenith in their campaign, and that officials believe effective methods have been found to deal with them.

The report that specifications covering the manufacture of Army blankets are to be changed "to make the weave closer so that the warm air cannot escape" should be filed as interesting information in view of the lengths to which the Q.M.C. purchasers have had to go to secure any substitute that would fill out the necessary supply. Thousands of the ordinary type of comforters have been bought in the open market and additional thousands contracted for. To make up the urgent deficiency caused by the rapid approach of winter, the expedient of cutting overcoat material into blanket sizes has even been put into practice to a large extent.

Army officers left Washington on Oct. 8 with commissions to be presented to successful candidates at the negro officers' training camps at Des Moines, who are completing a four months' course of instruction. The new officers will be assigned to negro units in the Regular Army, National Guard and National Army as needed, and it is probable that none will hold higher rank for the present than company commander.

The Secretary of War has approved the Gunpowder Neck, Md., site for a new Army ordnance proving ground which was selected as a substitute for the Kent Island site. The President will issue a proclamation declaring it to be a military necessity that the land for the proving ground be acquired.

The "Sam Browne Belt" has been authorized for use by American Signal and Aviation officers in Europe, but has not been adopted for the general use of the Army. British and French officers connected with the air services of those governments have adopted this equipment.

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**TRAINING THE NEW FORCES.**

Carefully prepared schedules covering sixteen weeks' training have been sent to the commanding officer of each National Guard camp and National Army cantonment with instructions that they be followed precisely in the training of their forces. The course is described as "concentrated progressive training" and is restricted (except for short periods of battalion instruction in the fifteenth and sixteenth weeks), to individual, squad, platoon and company drill. Forty hours per week are covered in the War Department's schedules, leaving Wednesday and Saturday afternoons free for recreation or for the drilling of backward men.

The length of the course should not be interpreted as denoting the approximate time before the new divisions are to be sent abroad. Progressive training of the larger units—regiments, brigades and divisions—will be taken up at the end of the sixteen weeks, but it has been determined to require that period as a minimum before troops are required for service abroad. Great stress is laid upon the necessity for target practice and night training. Trench raiding, scouting and trench construction will be illustrated in night drills. Reviews are required at stated intervals with a series of "refresher" tests to keep the new soldier up to the mark.

The necessity for giving thorough training to the individual soldier in small arms practice was the subject of a long communication from General Pershing to the War Department recently, the despatch itself being printed on page 232 of this issue. To press the importance of this matter The Adjutant General has instructed the commanding officers of all National Guard and National Army divisions to see that the men of their commands spend every available hour on the rifle ranges permissible under the training system adopted for the men at the camps and cantonments. The course to be fired will be the special one which is being published as "Changes [19], Small Arms Firing Manual 1913." The Adjutant General, in his letter to the commanding generals of the National Guard and National Army divisions, states that "target practice should be completed as far as practicable in the United States before troops embark," adding, "special emphasis should be placed on rapid fire."

The training camp for Q.M.C. machinist grades which is to be established in Washington, D.C., will be completed by Nov. 5. The first of three equal units will be ready Oct. 15. At this camp men of the National Army who have been assigned to the Q.M. Corps will have six weeks' training, for the most part, in transportation problems as met in connection with Army work, and the use, repair, etc., of motor trucks. Major Ackerman, Q.M.C., who commanded the first motor truck train to enter Mexico, is in charge of the camp with Capt. Allan Polet as adjutant. The instructors will consist largely of veteran mechanics and non-coms. who saw service on the border.

It is learned that a bill will be introduced in the next Congress to provide for the establishment of camps wherein men who have been rejected for physical reasons from the draft may be treated with a view to their "reclamation" for service.

**ASSIGNING GUARD STAFF OFFICERS.**

Orders recently issued assigning some seventy-odd staff officers of the old National Guard to active duty in the drafted Guard indicate that it is the intention of the War Department to utilize officers of this class in places that most nearly correspond to their former ranks. It is stated on authority that the Department intends to keep the Guard regiments as nearly intact as the reorganization tables permit, to keep troops of a state or section together so far as possible, and that the same rule will be applied in the disposition of the regimental staff officers. In this connection the following telegram was recently sent to the commanding officers of National Guard camps:

"It is desired to authorize officers appointed from training camps to serve with troops from their own states if they so desire. To accomplish this you will notify all such officers that they can make application to you for transfer to the National Guard division containing troops from their states. After carefully scrutinizing such applicants so that this privilege may not be abused and satisfying yourself that the transfer requested undoubtedly will put the officers with troops from his state, you will issue the necessary travel orders, sending copies at once to this office and to the division to which transfer is made. These transfers will be made so as to interfere as little as possible with the organizing of your division; that is so as not to leave your division without sufficient officers."

Most of the seventy staff officers whose orders are published in our issue of this week were engaged in



specific duties with the Quartermaster Corps of their state organizations. Further transfers will be made as soon as occasion arises.

#### THE LIBERTY LOAN IN THE ARMY.

Officers and men of the American Army are manifesting keen interest in the second Liberty Loan, according to an announcement of Lieut. Col. H. M. Lord, Q.M.C., U.S.A., in charge of the Army Publicity Campaign for the Liberty Loan. The campaign which the War Department has started (as noted on page 231) to place these bonds before the Army as an organization is progressing satisfactorily and total reports, including Oct. 6, show that more than \$626,000 has been subscribed. Among the thirty-two cantonment camps, Camp Shelby, the National Guard cantonment at Hattiesburg, Miss., leads with a subscription of \$116,400; Camp Funston, the National Army cantonment at Fort Riley, Kas., being the second, with \$53,000. Only eight of the thirty-two cantonments and camps have been reported to date as the G.O. which institutes the Army campaign has not reached the majority of the more distant stations. The largest subscription from any one organization to date comes from the 8th Illinois Infantry Regiment at Chicago, which reports \$54,100. Amounts aggregating over \$183,000 have been reported from various forts in the United States, with the greater majority yet unreported. The personnel of the War Department itself has subscribed approximately \$100,000. Reports received from Fort William H. Seward, at Haines, Alaska, say that the work is well under way "to make a majority of the officers and enlisted men in the command Liberty Bond holders." A mass meeting of the entire command is to be held there this week when subscription committees will be organized. The bonds sold in Alaska will be financed through the Bank of Alaska at Skagway.

American soldiers in France are taking a keen interest in the loan, and the War Department is in receipt of a cablegram from General Pershing asking for additional information regarding the campaign to sell Liberty Loan Bonds to soldiers. General Pershing's message indicates that the men of the Expeditionary Force are very anxious to do their part in financing the big task in which they are engaged, and they will be given every assistance by the War and Treasury Department. A much wider response on the part of military men awaits only the announcement of some definite plan whereby the soldiers may become owners of bonds by allotting a certain portion of their pay to be held out each month, and such a plan will be announced at an early date.

#### TO REDISTRIBUTE DRAFT TROOPS.

Far-reaching changes in the plans for the distribution of drafted quotas among the cantonments were announced by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, on Oct. 9, orders effecting the changes being sent out the same day. The re-arrangement was found necessary because of the large numbers of men needed to fill the 30th, 31st and 39th National Guard Divisions. Transference of these men from the National Army contingents drawn from the same sections made it "physically impossible," according to the statement, "to organize three National Army Divisions at full strength from the white quotas of these states." The new plan calls for the organization of four full divisions—three National Guard and one National Army—from the Southern states. The National Army Division will be organized at Camp Jackson, S.C. The statement by the Chief of Staff, issued with the approval of the Secretary of War, says:

"The selected men that are now being gathered into the sixteen National Army cantonments will be used to form the first force of 500,000 men authorized in the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and to fill up the National Guard Divisions to practically the maximum strength of the new organization. The balance of the 687,000 selected men will be used to supplement the voluntary enlistments for the special and technical troops that are such an important part of the organization of a modern army. It is expected that the voluntary enlistments for the Regular Army will be enough to keep that branch of the nation's forces filled up to strength without transferring men to it from this first selection for the National Army.

"The force of 500,000 men will be organized into sixteen white divisions and one colored division. One white division will be organized at each of the sixteen National Army cantonments, and the units of the colored division will be organized at the various cantonments where the number of colored troops is sufficient to organize a divisional unit.

"Instead of concentrating all of the colored men in the few cantonments of the Southern States, the policy of the War Department will be to distribute them more or less evenly throughout all of the sixteen National Army cantonments.

"In the Southern states whose quotas go to the cantonments at Columbia, S.C.; Atlanta, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark. (Camps Jackson, Gordon and Pike), the number of white men required to fill up the National Guard Divisions furnished by those same states is so great, and the proportion of colored to white in the populations of those states is so great, that it has been found to be physically impossible to organize three National Guard and three National Army Divisions at full strength from the white quotas of these states, and

therefore the War Department has decided to take all of the white men from these states, both National Guard and National Army, and organize them into four full strength divisions (three National Guard and one National Army). This National Army Division will be organized at Camp Jackson from the men left over at Camps Jackson, Gordon and Pike after the three National Guard Divisions (30th, 31st and 39th) have been filled up to strength. At Camp Gordon, after its white quota has been transferred to the National Guard and to Camp Jackson, there will be organized a National Army Division made up of surplus white men drawn from Camps Devens, Upton, Dix, Meade and Lee; and at Camp Pike, after its white quota has been transferred to the National Guard and Camp Jackson, there will be formed a National Army Division made up of surplus white men drawn from Camps Sherman, Custer, Grant, Taylor, Dodge, Funston and Travis.

"This plan, though somewhat different from the one originally adopted by the War Department of forming a complete National Army Division composed exclusively of men from each of the sixteen National Army areas, is in full compliance with the spirit of the law of May 18, because under it each white National Army Division still represents a distinct geographical area, the one at Camp Jackson being made up entirely from the white men of the extreme Southern states, the one at Camp Gordon being made up entirely from the surplus white men of the extreme Eastern states, and the one at Camp Pike being made up entirely from the surplus white men of the great Middle Western section. On the other hand the colored division will be made up of representatives from every part of the nation, and will be a truly national division.

"Also under this plan it is possible to fill each National Guard Division with men drawn from the same geographical area from which the National Guard Division is drawn."

#### THE COLORED QUOTAS.

The Secretary of War has directed that the colored quotas when called to the colors will be distributed as follows, the figures being approximate:

To Camp Devens: Its own colored quota, 600 men.  
To Camp Upton: Its own colored quota; Porto Rico colored quota, 5,800 men.  
To Camp Dix: Its own colored quota; Florida colored quota, 4,500 men.  
To Camp Meade: Its own colored quota; Tennessee colored quota; 6,100 men.  
To Camp Lee: Its own colored quota; 6,300 men.  
To Camp Sherman: Its own colored quota; Oklahoma colored quota; 3,000 men.  
To Camp Jackson: South Carolina; its own colored quota; 5,900 men.  
To Camp Gordon: Georgia colored quota; 9,000 men.  
To Camp Pike: Arkansas colored quota; Louisiana colored quota; 9,800 men.  
To Camp Custer: Its own colored quota; 600 men.  
To Camp Grant: Its own colored quota; North Carolina colored quota; 7,200 men.  
To Camp Taylor: Its own colored quota; 3,000 men.  
To Camp Dodge: Its own colored quota; Alabama colored quota; 6,600 men.  
To Camp Funston: Its own colored quota; Mississippi colored quota; 8,300 men.  
To Camp Travis: Texas colored quota; 6,500 men.  
To Camp Lewis: Its own colored quota; 400 men.  
Total approximately 83,600 men.

Attention already has been called in these columns to the fact that a misconception of the purpose and the value of the apparently unimportant military ceremonies and courtesies exists in the minds not only of civilians but also of a certain proportion of new arrivals in the Service. Strict observance of the regulations regarding salutes, for instance, certainly is not always demanded, and this is especially true with reference to salutes between members of different branches of the Service. The newly appointed Naval Reservist ensign will salute a passing commander of the Navy and then ignore the Infantry captain who follows close behind; or a U.S.R. lieutenant will greet a colonel and then pass, without a sign of recognition, a group of Navy officers. All ultra-democratic essayists to the contrary notwithstanding, there is not a superfluous item in all the regulations covering military courtesies. Salutes not only are expressions of courtesy; they are signs of respect for the authority which has conferred the insignia saluted. Moreover the manner in which the salutes are rendered may well be indicative of the soldierly qualities of the saluter. It is this last phase of the subject which has been called to the attention of the War Department by General Pershing, who, as noted on page 232, has strongly impressed upon those supervising the training of the new forces "the absolute necessity of rigid insistence that all men be thoroughly grounded in the School of the Soldier," and the importance of salutes.

Representative Kahn, of California, the Republican who led the Administration forces in the House when the Selective Service Act was passed, said on Oct. 10 that a new Draft act would have to be passed at the next session of Congress to reach the many young men who had reached the age of twenty-one since May 18, and that it probably would amend the existing

law so as to register boys from sixteen or seventeen to become automatically subject to call on reaching the age of twenty-one. Mr. Kahn also said he intended to make a fight for a universal training law and an act to deal with alien slackers without violating treaty obligations. Universal training would give the young men thorough knowledge of hygiene and sanitation and would develop a race of men strong physically and mentally, he said.

The famous schooner yacht America, which won the America's Cup and was for a short period used as a training ship by the midshipmen at Annapolis, has been purchased by a syndicate of members of the Eastern Yacht Club. There is a plan for using the America as some sort of a nautical museum either at Boston or Marblehead, although several Boston yachtsmen are urging that she be presented to the Government and sent to Annapolis. Considering that we are a maritime nation there has been too little done in this country in the way of creating a really worth while nautical museum. If such really historical vessels as the Constitution, Constellation and America were assembled in a basin at Washington, together with reproductions of historic craft such as the steamboat Clermont and the Half Moon, now in New York state, there would be the foundation of a unique nautical museum worthy of the naval and merchant fleet traditions of the United States. A shore museum adjoining the basin could contain the Navy's collections of models and this museum would serve to foster a spirit of love for the Navy and the merchant service that must be sedulously cultivated if we are to have the necessary supply of officers and men to man our greater Navy and our promised enormous fleets of merchantmen.

The President has taken no action as yet looking to the selection of officers for the grade of lieutenant general, but it is considered certain that the first list of appointees will include Major Gen. William L. Sibert. It is possible that Generals Bliss and Pershing may receive as the insignia of their new grade the four stars prescribed by regulations during the Civil War period, instead of the two-stars-and-arms worn by General Sheridan in 1888. The title and grade of general passed from the Army lists with the death of that officer. The question of which insignia is to be adopted has been taken up by officers of the Quartermaster Corps with the Chief of Staff, whose decision undoubtedly would be approved. The Army Regulations of both 1861 and 1863 prescribe that the insignia of "major general commanding the Army" should be three silver stars of one and one-half, one and one-quarter and one and one-eighth inches, respectively, arranged longitudinally on the shoulder strap. Generals Sherman and Grant wore the four stars during the latter years of the war, but in 1872 the regulations were changed to provide for the two stars with coat of arms for a general and three stars for a lieutenant general.

Uruguay has severed diplomatic relations with Germany. The House of Representatives voted in favor of the rupture, 74 to 23, on Oct. 7. Passports have been sent to the German Minister. In a message to Congress, President Viera stated that Uruguay has not received any direct offense from Germany but that it is necessary to espouse the cause of the defenders of justice, democracy and small nationalities. A Lima despatch of the same date reports that the Peruvian government, which handed passports to the German Minister on Oct. 6, ordered the Peruvian Minister to Germany, A. von der Heyde, to leave Berlin on the following day. The government also ordered all Peruvian Consuls to leave Germany.

Payment of increases in pensions of widows of men who fought in the Civil and Spanish Wars and the Philippine insurrection, provided by an amendment to the Pension law attached to the Service Insurance bill, will begin with the disbursements Nov. 4. The pensions were raised to \$25 a month, the increases ranging from \$5 to \$13 a month. Applications are not required from those affected by the amendment. The increase does not apply to widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Indian wars, or Army nurses.

The problem of supplying the American and Allied navies with fuel oil was taken up at a conference on Oct. 10 between officers from the Navy Department, officials of the Federal Shipping Board, and representatives of the British government. A plan has been proposed whereby oil tankers owned by the Allied nations will be pooled and operated by a central commission.

"Good cheer bags" are to be supplied all the United States Marines serving abroad. Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant, has started a fund to supply the sea-soldiers with the comforts needed overseas. An organization called "The Marine Corps Knitting League," with headquarters at Merion, Pa., has already supplied the marines with extra woolen garments.

The Navy Department is preparing to issue a weekly statement, showing the progress made by the Navy in war preparation. The articles will disclose also so much of the actual operation of the fleets as is compatible with the purposes of the censorship.



## GENERAL OFFICERS ADVANCED.

President Wilson on Oct. 8 signed the commissions of Major Gens. T. H. Bliss and John J. Pershing, U.S.A., as generals for the period of the existing emergency. The President also on the same date signed the commissions of all the heads of staff corps departments or bureaus at the War Department, who held the rank of brigadier general to have the rank of major general while in their respective offices, to date from October, 1917. Hereafter the chief of any existing staff corps, department, or bureau, except as is otherwise provided for the Chief of Staff [temporarily made a general] shall have the rank, pay and allowances of major general.

General Bliss, the present Chief of Staff, as we noted in giving his record in our issue of Sept. 29, page 156, will retire for age on Dec. 31 next, but may be continued in office thereafter should the President so desire. At the time of his appointment to general he was the fourth ranking major general in the Army.

General Pershing, commander of the Expeditionary Forces, was the fifth ranking major general on the active list at the time of his appointment to general. He is not due to retire for age until Sept. 13, 1924. He was born in Missouri Sept. 13, 1860, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1886, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. Other regiments he served in were the 10th, 1st and 15th Regiments of Cavalry. He also served in the Volunteers as major and chief ordnance officer and as major and A.A.G. He also performed duty with the General Staff of the Army, and his activities and ability in many fields of hard service are well known. He was selected to command the Expeditionary Forces on account of his excellent record.

The following are a few facts relative to the records of the heads of the staff departments and corps who have been appointed major generals:

Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General of the Army, was born in Mississippi, Jan. 23, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1885, when he was assigned to the Infantry arm. He entered The Adjutant General's Department in 1900, and became The Adjutant General of the Army on Aug. 27, 1914. General McCain in his early service performed frontier duty and took part in Philippine campaigns.

Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Army, was born in New York Jan. 20, 1858. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, when he was assigned to the Artillery arm. He entered the Inspector General's Department in 1900, and became Inspector General of the Army on Feb. 21, 1917. He is the only remaining officer on the active list who was permanently in the Inspector General's Department. His service in the Army includes a campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1890-91, and also campaigns against the Moros in the Philippines. He served with the U.S. Siege Train in the Volunteers, 1898, and also as chief ordnance officer and as adjutant general of the 1st Division, 7th Army Corps.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, was born in Missouri April 11, 1859. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was assigned to the Cavalry arm. He entered the Judge Advocate General's Department in 1895, and became Judge Advocate General of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general Feb. 15, 1911. General Crowder has served in many fields of activity. These include frontier duty in his early days and he was engaged in considerable scouting. He has been concerned in many important legal cases for the Government, and was appointed a commissioner to treat with a commission appointed by General Aguinaldo in 1899, and was commissioned to receive the Royal Spanish Court at Manila in the same year. General Crowder also served as an observer with the Japanese Army during the war with Russia, and has served with the General Staff and has performed duty on many other important assignments, including his most excellent work as Provost Marshal General in connection with the Selective Draft Act.

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 8, 1855. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. General Black was appointed Chief of Engineers of the Army March 7, 1916, and is recognized as one of the ablest engineer officers of the Army. He has taken part in a vast amount of engineering work, and during the war with Spain he served at Tampa and in the Porto Rican campaigns. He was in command of the first landing party of the United States troops in Porto Rico. He served as chief engineer of the Department of Havana under General Ludlow, and later was chief engineer of the Division of Cuba under General Wood. He directed the raising and removal of the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine from Havana Harbor.

Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, was born in Ohio Feb. 19, 1855. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, when he was assigned to the 4th Artillery. He was appointed in the Ordnance Department in July, 1881, and was appointed brigadier general and Chief of Ordnance of the Army Nov. 22, 1901. He was reappointed in 1905, 1909 and in 1913. General Crozier during his long record of service designed most of the service siege and seacoast carriages for the Army. He is the joint inventor of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage, adopted in our Army, and is the inventor of the Crozier wire-wound gun. He is the author of several of the series of "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance." General Crozier attended the French army maneuvers in 1905, and has been a member of various important boards. During the present war he has met the great demands on his office in the most able manner. During his early service General Crozier took part in the Powder River Expedition against the Sioux Indians in the winter of 1876, and was in the field in California in 1878. He was, among other duties, on special ordnance duty in Europe in 1889. He served in campaigns in the Philippines in Southern Luzon, and took part in the Peking Relief Expedition of 1900.

Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was born in Michigan March 21, 1865. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, when he was assigned to the Artillery arm. He entered the Signal Corps in 1890, and was appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army Feb. 14, 1917. General Squier is known as an officer of very high scientific attainments, and is the co-inventor with Prof. A. C. Crehore, of the polarizing photogrammetry, and has made important researches in other instruments, for wave system of telegraphy, ocean cabling, etc. General Squier also invented the multiplex telegraphy system, and is a Fellow of the London Physical Society. He wrote the first specifications for the first airplane bought by any government (Wright machine) and he was the first passenger carried in an airplane.

General Squier also designed and constructed the first ocean cable made in America.

Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, was born in Alabama Jan. 5, 1865. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, when he was assigned to the Infantry arm. He served on frontier duty in his early career and was in the Porto Rican campaign of 1898. He also served in the Philippines and with the General Staff. He was first detailed to the Bureau of Insular Affairs as major in 1907, was detailed as colonel in 1910, and as a brigadier general in 1912.

## THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

The first or extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, which has been in session since April, adjourned sine die on Oct. 6. Congress will convene in regular session on Dec. 3. President Wilson says regarding the work of the session just adjourned:

"The Sixty-fifth Congress, now adjourning, deserves the gratitude and appreciation of a people whose will and purpose I believe it has faithfully expressed. One cannot examine the record of its action without being impressed by its completeness, its courage, and its full comprehension of a great task. The needs of the Army and Navy have been met in a way that assures the effectiveness of American arms, and the war-making branch of the Government has been abundantly equipped with the powers that were necessary to make the action of the nation effective.

"I believe that it has also in equal degree, and as far as possible in the face of war, safeguarded the rights of the people and kept in mind the considerations of social justice so often obscured in the hasty readjustments of such a crisis.

"It seems to me that the work of this remarkable session has not only been done thoroughly, but that it has also been done with the utmost dispatch possible in the circumstances or consistent with a full consideration of the exceedingly critical matters dealt with. Best of all, it has left no doubt as to the spirit and determination of the country, but has affirmed them as loyalty and as emphatically as our fine soldiers will affirm them on the firing line."

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL CORPS.

The House on Oct. 6 concurred in the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 4897, and the bill went to the President, who promptly signed the measure. The bill as adopted not only authorizes promotions to captain in the Medical Corps without the five years' previous service as first lieutenant required by the National Defense Act, but it also creates a Dental Corps and gives to the Dental Corps the same corresponding rank and grade as the Medical Corps. The bill as adopted provides:

"That during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"Hereafter the Dental Corps of the Army shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grades and proportionally distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps, who shall have the rank, pay, promotion, and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the Medical Corps, including the right to retirement as in the case of other officers, and there shall be one dental officer for every thousand of the total strength of the Regular Army authorized from time to time by law: Provided further, That dental examining and review boards shall consist of one officer of the Medical Corps and two officers of the Dental Corps: And provided further, That immediately following the approval of this act all dental surgeons then in active service shall be recommended in the Dental Corps in the grades herein authorized in the order of their seniority and without loss of pay or allowances or of relative rank in the Army: Provided further, That no dental surgeon shall be recommended who has not been confirmed by the Senate. All regulations concerning the enlistment of medical students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and their continuance in their college course while subject to call to active service shall apply similarly to dental students."

## BILLS THAT BECAME LAW.

The President signed the following bills on the dates indicated.

On Oct. 5, 1917: S. 2623.—An act defining the status of citizens of the United States who have entered the military or naval services of certain countries during the existing war in Europe.

S.J. Res. 78.—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the years 1917 and 1918.

On Oct. 6, 1917: H. 2437.—To provide for the acquisition of an air station site for the U.S. Navy.

S. 2883.—Making further provision for the allotment of pay of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army.

S. 2527.—Authorizing appointment of chaplains at large for the U.S. Army.

S. 2531.—To prevent the publication of inventions by the grant of patents that might be detrimental to the public safety or convey useful information to the enemy, to stimulate invention, and provide adequate protection to owners of patents.

H.R. 5949.—Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5082.—Providing for an amendment to Sec. 2293 of the Revised Statutes, allowing homestead and other public land affidavits to be taken before the military commander of any person engaged in military or naval service of the United States.

H.R. 5647.—To provide for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost or destroyed in such service.

H.R. 6175.—Giving the U.S. Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the Act of Aug. 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska.

H.R. 6306.—To provide for the payment of six months' gratuity to the widow, children, or other previously designated dependent relative of retired officers or enlisted men on active duty.

H.R. 6350.—To authorize the issuance of Reserve

Corps and National Army commissions in the lower grades of staff corps and to remove the fixed age limits requiring the discharge of Reserve Corps officers.

H.R. 6362.—To promote the efficiency of the United States Navy.

H.R. 6363.—To provide for the service of officers of auxiliary naval forces on naval courts.

H.R. 4900.—To define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3932.—To prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4897.—To provide for the promotion of first lieutenants in the Regular Army and National Guard to the grade of captain, and respecting the Dental Corps of the Army and medical and dental students.

H.R. 5646.—To amend Sec. 1585 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

H.R. 5648 establishes the following new rating in the U.S. Navy: Engineman, first-class, base pay, \$45; second-class, \$40; blacksmith, \$65 and \$50; cooper, \$65 and \$50; pattern maker, \$65 and \$50; molder, \$65 and \$50; chief special mechanic, \$127; special mechanic, first-class, \$80. Base pay of machinists' mates, second-class, and water tenders is increased from \$40 to \$45 per month. All aforesaid rates shall be subject to such increases of pay and allowances as are, or may hereafter be, authorized by law for enlisted men of the Navy. Appointments or enlistments in said ratings may be from enlisted men in the Navy or from civil life, respectively, and qualifications of candidates for any of said ratings shall be determined in accordance with regulations as Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

H.R. 5648.—To establish certain new ratings in the U.S. Navy and for other purposes.

H.R. 5723.—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914.

H.R. 5918.—To authorize the President to organize provisionally as Field Artillery or Infantry, and to use as Field Artillery or Infantry during the existing emergency, such regiments of Cavalry as he may designate.

H.J. Res. 192.—Authorizing the expenditure of money upon lands purchased for use of the Ordnance Department of the Army without reference to Sec. 355 of the Revised Statutes.

The Senate on Oct. 6 passed, without amendment, H. R. 5833, granting six months' pay to Ida Cottrell Hodgson, widow of Frederick Grady Hodgson, deceased, colonel, U.S. Army, retired.

The Senate on Oct. 4 passed with an amendment H.J. Res. 116, for the employment of a discovery, claimed by its inventor Garabed T. K. Giragossian to make possible the utilization of free energy.

The bill S. 2527 relating to Army chaplains as adopted reads: "That the President may appoint for service during the present emergency not exceeding twenty chaplains at large for the United States Army representing religious sects not recognized in the apportionment of chaplains now recognized by law: Provided, That no person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he be at the time of his appointment a citizen of the United States."

## OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

It is recommended by the Judge Advocate General that instructions be issued as follows: "By direction of the President the Commanding Officer, Eastern Department, is empowered under provisions of the 8th Article of War to appoint general courts-martial for our troops now undergoing training at Toronto, Canada." (The Secretary of War has approved the above.)

The Commanding General, 82d Division, Camp Gordon, Ga., states that a number of men drafted into the National Army and passed by local boards are found to have a certain infectious disease which was contracted prior to entry into Federal Service. The questions is asked if, under the provisions of G.O. 31, War Dept., 1912, regarding the deduction of pay, applies in such cases. The Judge Advocate General holds that the statute (31 Stat. 572) does not refer to misconduct on the part of the soldier prior to "current enlistment" and, therefore, is of the opinion that no deduction of pay should be made.

There is no difference between the status of a deserter from the Regular Army and that of a drafted man who "through refusal or neglect" fails to report at the designated place of assembly. The latter, therefore, may be legally tried under the 58th Article of War and the usual reward of \$50 may be paid to the persons or persons who apprehend him.

Ample authority for the appointment of ordnance sergeants for the "additional forces" mentioned in the Selective Service Act is found in that law, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and the difficulty of obtaining men with requisite service may be overcome by appointment where the requirements are not applicable. The requirements to which reference is made are those provided in Section 12 of the National Defense Act which limited appointments as ordnance sergeants to those from the line or those having eight years' service, including four years as a non-commissioned officer.

Section 13, Act of May 18, 1917, prohibiting the payment of bounties "to induce any person to enlist in the military service of the United States," does not repeal provisions in the Act of May 11, 1908, authorizing three months' pay to any soldier who re-enlists within three months after honorable discharge. The latter provides a "gratuity for continuous service," says the Judge Advocate General, who calls attention at the same time to the fact that "repeals by implication are not favored" by best legal authorities. The question as to the status of the extra quarters pay came from the Commandant, United States Marine Corps, through the Secretary of the Navy. General Barnett was anxious, since enlistments in his branch have not been made continuous for the term of the present emergency, as they have been in the Army and Navy. Marines arriving at the end of their enlistment period are being discharged as in normal times, but many are re-enlisting within three months.

The Quartermaster General has recommended approval of the request from the authorities of the hospital at Williamsbridge, N.Y., that they be permitted "to have rations in kind issued for the sick and nurses on duty in lieu of commutation of wages." The Judge Advocate General approves, if the rations to be issued are the regulation ration of the Army. Otherwise there is legal



objection to the plan, he states, since there are but two methods of subsistence for the Army prescribed by Congress: one by the established ration and the other by commutation.

An enlisted soldier in the National Guard who has been furloughed to the National Guard Reserve still is eligible for appointment as second lieutenant, Regular Army, if such appointment is made before the end of his original enlistment period, according to a recent opinion of the Judge Advocate General. The soldier still is a member of the National Guard during his stay in the Reserve.

#### GERMANY'S SUPREME EFFORT PASSED.

Based on official data of the French General Staff, the French High Commission to the United States issued on Oct. 9 the following important statement regarding Germany's military position at the time the statement was prepared. It reads as follows:

"Both Franco-German fronts on the Aisne, 1917, and Verdun, 1916, have already been compared and it has been noted that they are practically of the same length. It has been stated that the German forces occupying them before the attack were equally comparable: Twelve and fourteen divisions. It is known to-day that during the same period, from May to September, the Germans engaged twenty-five fresh divisions at Verdun, and that they have been obliged to engage forty-five on the Aisne. Furthermore, during an equal period the French took 5,863 prisoners at Verdun and 8,553 on the Aisne. This comparison included only a small sector of the French front. But it showed a very interesting result due to the increase of the material forces of the Allies and the improved French fighting methods since adopted by the other armies, and also, as testified by the German staff itself, apropos of the battle of the Somme, in explaining their defeat: 'To the perfect use of technical methods.'

"If the above comparison is extended to-day to the entire Franco-English front, if you consider that from April 15 to June 15 the enemy engaged 108 divisions against the Anglo-French forces, and, finally, if one bears in mind that the successes of the British offensive at Ypres obliged the enemy to engage fifteen divisions during the last ten days you can understand why the German losses on the western front grow heavier and heavier. (They admit the loss of 116,000 men during the month of May, 140,000 men are estimated by the Allied staff during the month of June, etc.) This is because the fighting on the western front, as a matter of fact, practically never ceases. Whether in the French sectors of Verdun or the Aisne, or in the English sectors of Arras and Ypres, the fighting is only discontinued at one point to be taken up at another. In addition to the big attacks, a quantity of carefully prepared small actions which have been crowned with success and of which the bulletins are not able to give a clear idea, increase the attrition of the Germans. This constant activity, coinciding with the weakness and inaction of the Russians, also explains why the Germans are obliged to maintain, and succeed in effectually maintaining, three times larger forces on the French front than on the Russian front. (In the beginning of the summer there were 156 German divisions to 700 kilometers on the French front, as against 130 Austro-German and Bulgarian divisions, seventy-seven of which were German, on the eastern front). It is known that the Russian winter practically puts a stop to all active operations, and that the reaction of the internal events in Russia on the eastern front has allowed Germany to consider it during four months as a veritable reserve for the western front.

"It clearly appears at present that the German staff, remembering the critical situation in which they found themselves following the Anglo-French success in the Somme in 1916 fears to see their western front broken by the Allied offensives in 1917. All the measures they have taken have been defensive in character intended to strengthen their resistance in the face of Anglo-French forces. Not content with declining to give battle and withdrawing a portion of their front on the Hindenburg position, they have transported to the western front between January and April a certain number of divisions drawn from the eastern front. As this did not suffice they have drawn the picked men from each of their companies on the eastern front, and with the assistance of the class of 1918 have formed twenty-seven new divisions, twenty-six of which have appeared in France. They have then exchanged their picked troops of the eastern front for the inferior ones of the western front (Landwehr). Finally, once the battle begun, in order to hold out they have successively replaced, number for number, sixteen exhausted divisions from the French front by fresh divisions from the eastern front. However, in spite of using all these methods of which the latter have only been possible this year due to the trouble made by the Russian revolution, Germany has made her supreme military effort."

This is evidenced by the two following statements which should be compared for future enlightenment: (1) After the formation of the twenty-seven divisions above mentioned, Germany had intended to create ten more divisions with the regiments of the series 601-602. Not only has she been obliged to abandon the latter part of her program in spite of calling out a portion of the class of 1919, but she has been obliged to break up several newly formed regiments to reinforce her fighting units and for the first time since the beginning of the war, a clear decrease in the total strength of the German forces is in record. (2) At the very time that her total strength is diminishing, Germany finds herself obliged to increase her reserves on the French front to forty divisions with the sole aim of providing relay and resistance. Therefore, just as the offensive strength of the Germans has been broken in the open field on the Marne and Yser and in the trench warfare at Verdun, her facilities for maneuvering, that is to say the possibility of transporting valuable reserves from one front to another, is prevented at present by the continuity and intensity of the Anglo-French offensive. Germany has still great powers of resistance which will take all the Allied forces to break. She is capable of executing very rigorous local offensives. But her resources are diminishing at the very moment when the military situation requires that they should increase. That is the principal point.

"On the other hand, British and French armies have reached their full strength in men and material and are capable, with help of America, of maintaining the enormous strength which they have gained to the end of the war. To this strength will be added the great American Army, which will arrive as quickly as possible, as three years of war have demonstrated the value of time and the advantage of each day gained. This shows the decisive character attending the operations of 1918, when three great democracies, England, France and America,

will unite their entire strength in attacking the enemy, in conformity to the only sound principle of war."

#### OUR FORCES ABROAD.

##### THE PERSHING EXPEDITION.

An Army headquarters in France is established by G.O. 124, War Dept., dated Sept. 20, 1917, which we publish elsewhere. The order gives the details of the composition of the new headquarters, as well as providing for an Engineer depot, supply service, etc.

Another force of religious and social workers arrived at the American Camp in France on Oct. 1 in the form of six officers and 100 women members of the Salvation Army from New York city. The workers are established in a comfortable wooden house eighty feet long, where they have started a collection of games, chess, checkers, newspapers and magazines, all of which delight the heart of the soldiers. The women, cheerful and capable, have set up tents where they are preparing genuine homemade pies and cookies for the soldiers.

General Pershing received the following telegram from General Joffre at the American Training Camp in France on Oct. 9: "Accept my best congratulations upon your promotion to the rank of general, which is greeted with enthusiasm not only by the unanimous voice of your compatriots, but by the entire French army, where you have only friends."

Twenty-one secretaries approved for Red Triangle work on the western front left an Atlantic port on Oct. 3. This is the tenth contingent sent over by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association to serve the French and American troops in Europe.

The 10th U.S. Engineers (1st Forest Regiment) has arrived safely in France, according to a statement issued by the American Forestry Association in Washington on Oct. 9.

Among the plans of the War Department for the overseas base of the American Expeditionary Forces are the construction of a repair shop, round house and other operating buildings connected with a well equipped railroad terminal. In addition to this railway construction there is also to be built at the main American base headquarters barracks, officers' quarters, storehouses and other buildings found at any permanent Army camp. Also there will be very extensive repair shops for artillery and other ordnance equipment and for airplanes. One of the most interesting features will be a reclamation depot for the repair of articles collected from the battlefield by special salvage units.

#### CASUALTIES IN OVERSEAS FORCES.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the American Expeditionary Forces, reported the following casualties this week:

Pvt. Allen V. Mercer, Engrs., died Sept. 30 of pneumonia. His father is A. R. Mercer, of Cooston, Ore.

Pvt. Charles E. Simpson, Engrs., American Expeditionary Forces, died Oct. 3 from cerebrospinal meningitis. His nearest relative, as recorded in the emergency address at The Adjutant General's Office, is Mrs. Elizabeth B. Simpson, 420 Rose street, Williamsport, Pa.

Robert Lamont, of Evanston, Ill., and Henry Thompson, of Greenville, Del., members of the munition transport section of the American Field Service, were wounded on Oct. 7 by a German shell while on duty near the front. It is reported their injuries are not serious.

General Pershing has advised the War Department of the death of two soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. They are Sergt. Patrick Cassidy, Infantry, who died Oct. 1 as a result of a fall from a railway train, and Pvt. William J. Sanders, Medical Department, who died October 6 from natural causes. Sergeant Cassidy's next of kin is a niece, Miss Margaret Seager, of Syracuse, N.Y., and that of Private Sanders a cousin, Miss Grace Rooks, of Shaver, Ark.

#### GERMANY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

In answer to efforts that have been made in certain quarters in the United States to spread the idea that the western front can never be broken or the Germans driven out of France, Gen. John J. Pershing made the following statement to the correspondents of the American Training Camp in France on Oct. 6:

"German propaganda working in America through the agency of our pacifists would spread this idea among our people in order to weaken our initiative. Having lost its tactical advantage in the Ypres salient, which it enjoyed for more than two years, the German army continues to yield ground before the hammering British assaults. Everywhere on the western front, despite the large number of German troops which the Russian situation has released, Germany is on the defensive and the Allies are on the offensive.

"America has the resources in men and material, once they are prepared, to add the weight which must force a military decision against Germany. Our troops are imbued with a spirit of aggressiveness, a spirit that means we are going to win this war and that we have no idea of allowing ourselves to be influenced by pacifists or enemy propaganda. Neither have we any false notions that victory is going to be an easy matter. But that only makes our determination stronger. Every man, from top to bottom, has entered this war imbued with the fighting spirit, which means that the cause of the Allies will be carried to a successful issue."

#### VISIT FROM AMBASSADOR SHARP.

The Department of State has received from Ambassador Sharp at Paris a telegram concerning a visit made by him to General Pershing's headquarters. The ambassador states that on Oct. 3 and 4 he traveled through the section of the country occupied by American troops. He states that as to the location he thinks it would be very difficult to select a more picturesque section of France. He considers that from the natural drainage, the character of the soil, and the abundance of good water, the best of sanitary conditions would exist. Everywhere, the Ambassador states, there is shown an up-to-date way of doing things in the method of providing for the health and comfort of the soldiers. This was manifested in according plenty of light and ventilation in the plain and comfortable newly built barracks, which are splendidly located, and in the cleanliness of the kitchens.

The thing which impressed the Ambassador most, however, was the splendid appearance of the men, who showed a considerable contrast from their condition when they paraded through the streets of Paris on the Fourth of July. The outdoor life, plenty of exercise, and a greater familiarity with their new surroundings have put the men in the best of good health and spirits. The Ambassador remarks that these things have ban-

ished the homesickness of which he used to hear from time to time. The work of the construction of barracks was greatly facilitated by splendid weather in the last few weeks, yet the Ambassador believes it will be necessary to house a considerable number of men in small towns and villages, where the Ambassador remarks, the sleeping accommodations are not of the kind to which the men have been accustomed at home. The officers Mr. Sharp met were united in speaking in the highest terms of the spirit and morale of the men, and from his own observation the Ambassador confirms this.

At luncheon with General Pershing the Ambassador met a French writer, also a member of Parliament, who told him all reports show most cordial feeling between the French people and the American soldiers. Mr. Sharp, in conclusion, states that General Pershing is deservedly as popular with the French people as among the American officers and men.

American destroyers and other naval vessels in European waters are conveying merchant ships through the submarine zones of the Mediterranean as well as in the vicinity of British and French Atlantic ports, according to an announcement made by Secretary Daniels on Oct. 2.

Depositories in London and Paris were designated on Oct. 1 by Secretary McAdoo for the convenience of the American troops abroad. The London branch of the International Banking Corporation is officially designated as the United States depository in London, and in Paris branches of the following trust companies are named: The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Equitable Trust Company of New York and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The Navy Department on Oct. 8 made public a dispatch from Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., commanding the United States warships in British waters which announced that an Italian submarine which failed to answer the prescribed recognition signal at night was fired upon by an American patrol vessel, with the result that one officer and one man was killed. The waters where the firing took place are not mentioned, neither is the name of the United States warship concerned. Admiral Sims was making a further investigation of the occurrence. Secretary of the Navy Daniels immediately cabled to the Italian Minister of Marine, expressing the deepest sympathy on behalf of the American Navy and himself because of the occurrence.

The Italian Government regards the firing upon an Italian submarine by an American patrol vessel, with the loss of two Italian lives, as an unfortunate occurrence, but one in which no blame attaches to the Americans. All Italian commanders have been informed of the signals they must make and answer, and the neglect of the commander of the submarine to respond to the American boat's signals is the cause in the official Italian view of the accident.

#### NEW ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS, U.S.N.

The second section of the Naval Pay School was graduated at the hall of the Catholic College, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8. These graduates will have the title of assistant paymaster with the rank of ensign. They will be assigned at once to active duty, some with the beet and some on shore stations. The graduates were:

Addison, D., Washington; Allen, F. R., Needham, Mass.; Baer, C. S., Chicago; Baker, V. A., Vallejo, Cal.; Barth, R. C., Salem, Ore.; Batchelder, Worcester, Mass.; Beahm, H. A., Philadelphia; Beal, H. W., Hanover, Mass.; Bellingham, N., Tacoma; Booth, J. L., Seattle; Bousfield, R. G. G., New York; Boyd, H. S., Newtonville, Mass.; Browne, W. F., Golden, Colo.; Buckley, F. L., Holyoke, Mass.; Burrage, C. D., Jr., New York; Burrell, M. C., Washington; Burris F. C., Harrisburg; Burroughs, S. E., Susanville, Cal.

Cain, E. A., Summit, N.J.; Cate, P. T., Brookline, Mass.; Chalfont, P. S., Harrisburg; Coleman, R. M., New Bedford, Mass.; Collier, E. R., Cambridge, Mass.; Collins, B. S., Cambridge, Mass.; Comber, T. E., Jr., Philadelphia; Crandon, L. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Crossman, Leslie, Fitchburg, Mass.

De Frain, R. F., Philadelphia; Dewey, A. B., Jr., Chicago; Dinkelspiel, M. L., no address; Dinlocker, T., Philadelphia; Donovan, F. P., Boston; Doyle, P. J., Nashua, N.H.; Dumas, A. M., Lowell, Mass.; Dunn, A. H., Seattle; Dunning, R. P., Springfield, Mass.; Duque, G. C., Los Angeles.

Edgerton, H. H., Cambridge, Mass.; Edgerton, R. R., Manchester, Vt.; Engels, G. H., no address; Evans, M. E., Frankford City, Pa.; Everingham, C. D., Haverhill, Mass.

Fenwick, C. P., East Orange, N.J.

Gaffney, F. L., Charleston, S.C.; Gendron, C. H., Winchester, Mass.; Gingrich, H., Wilmington, Del.; Glen, H. G., Jr., New York; Gluck, L., Pt. Chester, N.Y.; Gormley, M. E., Washington; Grant, L. W., Sanford, Me.; Griffiths, W. C., Jenkintown, Pa.

Hall, S. Z., Philadelphia; Hardy, E. C., Dorchester, Mass.; Hastings, F. W., Philadelphia; Hearn, C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Herman, C. J., Great Lakes, Ill.; Hoffman, J. W., Philadelphia; Hoogland, B. T., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Howe, J. C., Newark N.J.; Hyberg, B. T., Philadelphia.

Ide, R. F., Malden, Mass.; Johnson, F. B., Philadelphia; Keyes, W. A., Lynn, Mass.; Kriebel, C. B., Lansdale, Pa.; Logan, J. R., Philadelphia; Ludwig, C. C., New York; Lyon, G. O.

Magee, W. J., Boston; Marshall, T., Belvidere, Ill.; Mason, F. S., Jacksonville, Fla.; Massinger, C. J., Williamstown, Mass.; Matthews, W. B., Wilmington, Del.; McCabe, E. F., Washington; McKernan, N. M., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Meek, C. R., Peoria, Ill.; Miller, H. V., Ridgewood, N.J.; Moore, S. R., Lancaster, Pa.; Morris, H. J., Townsend, Mass.; Moulton, S. W., Boston; Muir, P. J., Boston.

Neill, H. F., Milton, Mass.; Nelson, S. O., Garwin, Iowa; Nissen, W. C., Newport, R.I.; Nolan, W. J., Quincy, Mass.

Olcott, M., New York; Oldach, W. H., Philadelphia; Oster, G. R., Philadelphia.

Parker, L. W., Chester, Vt.; Paul, R. E., Newark, N.J.; Phillio, R. M., Covina, Cal.; Plattner, H., Chicago.

Randell, G. D., Kingston, Pa.; Rambo, B. P., Philadelphia; Raphael, E. A., Boston; Reardon, M., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Reed, P., Seattle; Riley, J. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rittenhouse, C. M., Philadelphia.

Saltmarsh, S. W., Winchester, Mass.; Sears, S. P., Quincy, Mass.; Shea, A. A., Dorchester, Mass.; Shanley, J. S., Newark, N.J.; Shepard, C. F., Cambridge, Mass.; Shields, M. A., no address; Simpson, P., Glenn Springs, S.C.; Sinclair, B. K., Washington; Smith, R. N., Jr., Haverford, Pa.; Steeley, G. T., Philadelphia; Stugart,



R., Philadelphia; Sturges, E. B. New York; Suneson, G. B. New Britain, Conn.

Tall, O. J., Jr., Washington; Taylor, C. F., Philadelphia; Thoenig, G. R., Chicago; Thompson, E. S., Bath, Me.; Thompson, L. J. A. N., Allston, Mass.; Thompson, L. L., Olympia, Wash.; Thompson, F. C., New York; Townsend, R. W., White Plains, N.Y.; Tyler, J. E., Washington; Vernon, I. M., Washington.

Waldo, A. W., Libertyville, Ill.; Webster, P. E., no address; Weinrott, C., no address; Wentz, E. M., Norristown, Pa.; Welch, F. C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Whaley, F. M., Charleston, S.C.; Williams, C. E., Philadelphia; William E. H., Philadelphia; Wright, C. W., Somerville, Mass.; Zumwalt, A. J., no address.

#### PROBATIONARY LIEUTENANTS, U.S.M.C.

The Marine School at Quantico, Va., on Oct. 9 graduated a class of seventy-seven who have been appointed probationary second lieutenants. They were appointed from civil life after a rigid examination last July, entering the school as privates, and have had a course of intensive instruction to fit them for their new duties. As Congress is not in session these are recess appointments.

Following are the new officers appointed as stated: Earle M. Randall, Leland S. Swindler, John P. Mantion, Ernest H. Lowenthal, Ray A. Robinson, Howard H. Stent, Gillis A. Johnson, Kenneth B. Collings, Basil Gordon, Donald Spicer.

Ford O. Rogers, Creswell M. Micou, Walter G. Farrell, Raymond T. Pressell, Lloyd A. Nouchic, Roy M. Simpson, William L. Harding, Jr., John B. Neill, Jr., David Duncan, Charles G. Thoma.

Greenough Townsend, Henley M. Goode, Ralph R. Robinson, Floyd W. Bennett, Norman E. True, Thurston J. Davies, Walter E. Bilisoy, John K. Martenstein, Francis J. Kelly, Jr., Daniel B. Brewster, Douglass P. Wingo.

Conrad S. Grove, 3d, Dale S. Young, Charles H. Partis, St. Julien R. Childs, Clifford C. Cowin, Hamilton N. H. Fleming, Frederick N. Stack, George C. Collar, John F. Roy, Edward S. Shaw.

Stanford H. Moses, Edward L. Pollock, Jr., William J. Parrish, Jr., Hascall F. Waterhouse, Gardiner Hawkins, Campbell R. Cox, Leland D. Breckinridge, Merritt A. Edson, Laurence T. Stallings, Jr., Edgar A. Poe, Jr.

Edward O. Bogert, Randolph A. Christie, George Wale, Jr., John A. Tebbis, John C. Wemple, Curtis W. LeGette, Cleghorn Foote, Thomas B. McMartin, Thomas W. Ashley, Thomas N. Raymond.

David C. Levy, Joseph H. Fellows, Louis G. DeHaven, John W. Tyler, Luther W. Jerst, Harry E. Stovall, Chester R. Milham, David P. Cowan, Robert B. Montague, Lester A. Lesser, John R. Minter, Robert B. Stuart, Edmond F. Fisher, James Wood, Andrew R. Helderby, 3d, Charles S. Willcox.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The United States Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims which states that an American patrol vessel foundered while on duty in foreign waters on the morning of Oct. 4. All of the officers and entire crew were saved and safely landed. An investigation is being made as to the loss of this vessel. The Navy Department has no further information concerning the details except those as above given. The name of the vessel, which is not given by the Navy Department, may be announced later. It is assumed that she was an auxiliary vessel. This is the first sinking of an American warship since the entrance of the United States in the war.

Since the "U.S. Recruit," the model of a battleship built in Union Square, New York city, went into active service, it has supplied Uncle Sam's ships with two drafts of men who have had their post-graduate course as sailors on this landship. The men are sent to New York from the training schools and the duty is in the nature of added experience as well as the honor of being part of a show crew. The last lot sent away went to the U.S.S. Albany. Comdr. Charles A. Adams, U.S.N., of the Recruit, in charge of recruiting for the Navy in the district, has received a letter from Comdr. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., of the Albany, regarding these men. "I am pleased to report," he wrote, "that the twenty seamen, second-class received from the Recruit on Aug. 9 have all done creditable work thus far, and their conduct has been excellent as not a single report has been made against them. They are just finishing a long journey, nine days of which were spent bucking westerly gales and two days riding out a hurricane, so you can well imagine they have gained their sea-legs. Their duty has been most strenuous and their comforts few, but they have done their work well and have withstood the hardships without a murmur."

The Navy Department ordered the renewal of recruiting for the Naval Reserve Force of the Second Naval District on Oct. 9. Applicants must go at their own expense to Newport and report to the enrolling officer at the War College in that city. It is urged that any persons taking advantage of this unusual offer go to Newport prepared to step aboard ship and begin work. Not only the seamen and artificer branches of the Service are open, but competent stenographers are wanted. Every applicant for enrolment must bring a certificate from his local exemption board that he has not been called for physical examination under the draft, if he is of drafting age. The men who succeed in joining the Naval Reserve Force for the Second Naval District may get assignments taking them aboard or may be detailed to patrol boats in the water between Chatham, Mass., and New London, Conn. The pay is similar to that in the Regular Service. Most of the men will be assigned to submarine chasers, harbor patrol vessels, supply vessels and mine planters and sweepers. A youth of seventeen must have the written consent of his parents to enter the Service, but any one physically fit from eighteen upward may get in.

The total enlistments in the U.S. Navy up to Oct. 8, inclusive, number 144,655.

Clothes and the woman are involved in a decision of the Comptroller that takes the form of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy. According to this decision, the several young women who have enlisted in the Naval Reserve Force as yeomen for the period of the war will not be entitled to "all or any part of the uniform gratuity authorized by the act of Aug. 29, 1916." In support of his contention the Comptroller states: "It is understood that female yeomen

are not required to wear the naval uniform, and that as a matter of fact the female yeomen now in the Service do not wear said uniform."

#### MORE DESTROYERS ORDERED.

The Navy Department let contracts on Oct. 9 to five shipbuilding firms for the construction of additional destroyers to supplement the numerous craft of this type now being built and which are intended for use in the offensive campaign against German submarines. The number of boats contemplated under the new schedule was not made public, but some idea may be gained from the statement that it calls for the disposition of practically the entire fund of \$350,000,000 voted by Congress just before adjournment. Secretary Daniels, in announcing the contracts, stated that they called for "almost as many as are now under construction or contract." The war-construction of the U.S. Navy now comprises 787 vessels, including all types from super-dreadnoughts to submarine-chasers. The total cost is about \$1,150,400,000.

Contracts were obtained by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Union Iron Works, Cramp & Sons and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Secretary Daniels explained the reason of the Department for not giving the work to a greater number of concerns by the statement that it had been decided to confine the contracts to those companies which already have built destroyers and have demonstrated their ability to make unusually rapid deliveries. It is planned to build additional shops and shipways so that a large number of keels may be laid at once. These plants will be the property of the Government. Some of the vessels should be launched in nine months and it is predicted that the entire program will be completed in eighteen months.

Payment for the work is all to be under the cost-plus-profit plan with a sliding scale of profit similar to that agreed upon in connection with the building of the Army cantonments. In case the contractor is able to build for less than a stated minimum he will receive a bonus. Further than to say that the destroyers are to be all of one type and that this type is "as large and powerful as the most modern destroyer in any European Navy," no details of the specifications were revealed.

Secretary Daniels said in this connection: "This is the biggest project we have ever undertaken. Three months ago it looked as if it could not be done. Orders had already been given for all the destroyers the yards could build, and almost as many as the new program calls for are now under construction or contract. To build rapidly the additional destroyers requires a great extension of shipbuilding facilities and the erection of new plants for building engines. The companies were unwilling to invest millions in these additions so the Government must build and will own the plants and extensions which will be used by the builders. We are putting every energy and facility behind this project. Some of the new destroyers are promised for delivery in nine months, all within eighteen months. These vessels will be of the latest and largest improved type, which has just been tried in our Service and found to be unsurpassed by any destroyers in the world. The plans are all ready and the adoption of a uniform type will enable us to reduce the number of types of engines and parts and to turn them out in much less time. The principal trouble is in getting forgings and auxiliaries, but the manufacture of these has been arranged for, and we will make every effort to prevent delay in delivery of materials or machinery. Thousands of men will be required to man these destroyers, and we are now busy training them. By the time the vessels are completed the crews will be ready. The spirit of the men in the Navy—officers and enlisted men—is such that the destroyer service appeals to them, and many more than enough to make up the complements apply for service in this type of ship, which is the best weapon afloat against the submarine menace."

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Senate action on the nomination of Col. Carl Reichmann, U.S.A., to be a brigadier general, held up since his nomination on Aug. 15 because of charges that he is pro-German in sympathy, will wait until the December session of Congress. Efforts to dispose of the nomination before adjournment failed on Oct. 5 in a three hour executive session of the Senate.

The assignments to corps, regiments and other organizations of the Army of the cadets who were graduated from the U.S. Military Academy on Aug. 30 are given in G.O. 126, War Dept., dated Sept. 24, 1917, just issued, which appears on page 227. The confirmation of these cadets and their assignments to arms of the Service appeared in our issue of Oct. 6, page 219.

The leaves of absence heretofore granted members of the graduating class, U.S.M.A., graduating Aug. 30, 1917, are extended until Oct. 20, 1917, unless canceled before that date.

The total number of recruits accepted for the Regular Army from April 1, up to and including Oct. 8, is 224,200.

The flag of a general of the United States Army flew at Camp Meade on Oct. 7. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, made an inspection of the cantonments. He was accompanied by Secretary Baker, Justice Clark of the Supreme Court, Representatives Fitzgerald and Magee of New York and Little of Kansas.

The 6th U.S. Cavalry is expected to arrive at a home post shortly after a six-year tour of patrol duty along the Mexican border. When the regiment reaches its post it will be the first time in six years that the men will have slept in barracks.

Lieut. H. Marquisan, of the French army, arrived at Kelly Field, near San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 30 to instruct enlisted aviators. One of the first lessons was in engine control. He made an altitude of about 6,000 feet and looped the loop with his engine shut down. He executed other air tricks showing some of the work aviators in actual service would have to do in fighting and dodging enemy planes.

Major Geoffrey A. Bonnell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 17th Aero Squadron at Toronto, Canada, which has been undergoing training at that place.

The large tract of land taken over by the War Depart-

ment some years ago, known as Pine Camp, near Carthage, N.Y., and upon which a number of joint camps of the Army and National Guard were held is not going to waste during the present war. It has been used for field artillery firing and already the 4th and 15th U.S. Field Artillery have held successful practice there. A large number of horses for the Artillery were also broken in at Pine Camp. This tract is an ideal one for the training of troops, being high and dry, the ground being sandy and extremely porous in consequence. Another advantage is that the tract is far removed from cities and being difficult to reach, is consequently not overrun with civilians out to see sights.

Camp Johnson, at Black Point, near Jacksonville, Fla., where the War Department is to train 45,000 men for the Quartermaster Corps, is situated on the site of the National Rifle Range and is a very healthy place. The camp is situated on the St. John's river, which is five miles wide at Camp Johnson, and is fourteen miles from Jacksonville. A brick road leads to the camp, also a branch line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and regular steamboat service is conducted. The electric car line runs within five miles of the camp, and arrangements are now being made to have the line extended to the camp. The constructing Q.M. is Major Frederick I. Wheeler, Q.M.O.R.C., and under his direction the work of constructing the buildings, etc., necessary, began on Oct. 1. The laying out of the grounds and the location of buildings will be from designs made by Prof. J. S. Pray, of Harvard University, one of the best known landscape architects in the country. Professor Pray advised Major Wheeler that the camp should be beautiful, and he allowed Professor Pray full power to make them so. Massive oak and pine trees border the site, and from the limbs Spanish moss hangs in profusion, and when the camp is completed it will, it is believed, be the "show camp" of the Army.

Col. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, U.S.A., in command of the aviation camp at Long Branch, N.J., has announced the transfer of a number of officers to report for duty elsewhere as follows: To report commanding general 77th Division, duty with the 302d Field Battalion at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y., Capt. Harold H. Lawson, 1st Lieut. Matthew Hammond, Fred A. Modos and John Warren. To commanding general, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty with the 303d Field Battalion: First Lieut. Frank I. Conloy, Morton Sultz, Frederick Luhman, Howard Slater and Maurice R. Strieby. To the commanding general Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., for assignment to the 304th Field Battalion: Capt. Thomas D. Bowman, 1st Lieut. George H. Foster and Philip H. Powers. To commanding general 80th Division, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for assignment to the 305th Field Battalion: Capt. Albert E. Combs, 1st Lieut. John O. Sherlock, Herbert G. Kelly, J. Russell Snyder and Morris P. Machold. To commanding general, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty with the 306th Field Battalion: Capt. Harry B. Strider, 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Lindsay, Jr., Robert A. Jones, Cad F. Donnor and Frank E. Mullen.

The Southern Department was advised on Oct. 9 by Col. Wilson Chase, 24th U.S. Inf., at Columbus, N.M., that preliminary investigation of the recent Houston riot had been completed. The investigation was to determine what men would be charged with participation in the riot. Colonel Chase's message did not give the number of men to be tried, but it is understood here the total was approximately 140.

Protest against the inoculation of drafted men who are members of the Zionist Church and do not believe in medical practices was made to President Wilson on Oct. 10 by Rev. Francis M. Royall, of Zion City, Ill. The protest was referred to Secretary Baker. A few Zionists in Camp Grant, at Rockford, Ill., have objected to the usual typhoid inoculation, but their protest has not yet reached the War Department from the Central Department commander.

Former 1st Lieut. Louis E. Caulfield, of the Philippine Scouts, who was discharged from the Army Sept. 25, 1906, after his whereabouts had become unknown to the War Department, has turned up, it seems, in Watertown, N.Y. It is stated that his mind was a blank for some eleven years. He recently wrote the War Department explaining his case and asking what his status was. Adjutant Gen. Henry P. McCain will investigate the matter thoroughly. On April 26, 1906, a week after the earthquake, he reported to the War Department that in pursuance to orders he was leaving on a train for San Francisco, to sail on a transport May 5. That is the last record the War Department had of him. He was born in New York Oct. 25, 1874, and first entered the Army as a private in Co. B, 9th U.S. Inf., in May, 1898. He was appointed a second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, July 1, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1905.

#### NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the Depot Brigade of the 26th Division, National Guard, believes that the skeleton organization he now has could be speedily enlarged to a complete division of New England troops. General Sweetser is confident that if the War Department decides to give the depot brigade drafted men, the 5th, 6th and 8th Massachusetts, 1st Vermont, 1st New Hampshire and 1st Connecticut Regiments can be speedily filled to full strength. Every organization in the 26th Division, which is commanded by Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, has completed its organization of first line troops, the last being the Machine Gun Company, under Major Walter G. Gatchell.

Col. Frank H. Norton, commanding the 23d N.Y.N.G. at Spartanburg, S.C., has two sons in his command, Bruce H. Norton, of Co. F, and Frank H. Norton, Jr., of Co. A.

Company L, of the 12th N.Y., in camp at Spartanburg, S.C., with the 27th Division, has the distinction of having three brothers in its ranks. They are Robert Beattie, mechanic, twenty-five years old; Sergeant Thomas Beattie, twenty-three, and Private Joseph Beattie, twenty-one.

Private James A. McGowan of the Machine Gun Company, 3d Inf., N.Y.N.G., died of pneumonia at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., Oct. 7, 1917. McGowan's home was in Rochester.

All the Infantry regiments of the New Jersey National Guard, in the 29th Division at Anniston, Ala., had one unit taken from it, on Oct. 4, in order to make up the 104th Regiment of Engineers, attached to the Fifty-seventh Brigade. Col. Curtis W. Ottwell, U.S.A., a most able engineer officer, will command the 104th regiment of engineers. Co. K, 1st Infantry of Newark, Capt. Benjamin F. Day, will be combined with Co. A of the 2d Infantry of Trenton, Capt. C. F. Burr, to compose Co. D of the Engineer Regiment. Co. B



is made up of Co. I, 3d Regiment, of Woodbury, Capt. A. G. Jaggard, and Co. F, 5th Regiment, of Englewood, Capt. O. M. Hurd. Co. F, of the engineers, will comprise a combination of Co. L, 4th Regiment, of Jersey City, Capt. H. J. Burlington, and Co. L, 3d Regiment, of Atlantic City, Capt. Samuel Loeb. Capt. Sam A. Cosgrove, medical officer of the 1st Regiment, will command Co. A, of the divisional ambulance train.

The 166th Infantry, Ohio N.G., on duty at Camp Mills, N.Y., has received from the Ohio Society of New York 300 volumes for the regimental library, as well as 3,000 copies of President Wilson's war message bound in leather. Every man in the regiment has been given a copy of the message.

The 89th Aero Squadron from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, arrived at Garden City, N.Y., Oct. 7, and went into camp.

The 358th Infantry, Col. E. C. Carey, 90th Division, National Army, on duty at Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Oct. 3, subscribed a total of \$21,600 for the second Liberty Loan bond issue. The 358th Infantry was recruited in Oklahoma. A remarkable feature of the subscription was the readiness of the Indian soldiers to subscribe.

Lieut. Randall M. Mattson of the military police of the 27th Division was shot and painfully wounded Oct. 7 at Spartanburg, S.C., by William Lands, who has been suspected of selling liquor to soldiers. Lands was shot five times by Lieutenant Mattson, and it is thought fatally; Lieutenant Mattson will recover. Lieut. Mattson, with a local policeman and five men of the military police, went to Lands's house to search for contraband liquor. As Lands attempted to escape by a rear door he fired two shots at Lieutenant Mattson, one taking effect in the groin. The Lieutenant's pistol was not loaded, but after he fell to the ground he slipped the magazine into place and fired five shots at Lands, all taking effect.

Squadron A of the N.Y.N.G., under Major W. R. Wright, long known as among the best organizations in the National Guard, left New York city for Spartanburg, S.C., Oct. 9, and was given a rousing farewell. From an improvised stand in front of the Union League Club, Mayor Mitchell, Major Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A.; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., once a commander of the squadron, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.Y.N.G., and others reviewed the command as it marched past. The squadron was cheered all along the line of march to the ferry house, where hundreds crowded for a last good-bye. Many persons followed the troops to the Jersey side, where they lingered until the troop train left. At Spartanburg, the squadron will be transformed into a machine gun battalion.

#### 27TH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Important changes in organizations of the 27th Division, National Guard, at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., to comply with orders from the War Department, incident to the selection of regiments for first line duty, and those for the depot brigade, were announced by Division Headquarters on Oct. 6. This statement included the following particulars:

There will be no changes in the division headquarters and the headquarters troop. The 104th Machine-gun Battalion from the 1st Cavalry under Major Edward McLeer, will be attached to headquarters.

#### 53d INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The headquarters of the 53d Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, will remain as at present. The 105th Infantry, the old 2d, will remain under command of Col. J. M. Andrews. The lieutenant colonel will be N. Liebmann, transferred from the 23d Infantry.

The 2d Infantry, in order to build up to war strength, will draw 1,375 men from the 71st and 142 men from the 12th. The 106th Infantry will be under Col. F. H. Norton, and will have Lieut. Col. J. B. Tuck from the 3d Infantry. This regiment will be augmented by 1,290 men from the 14th Infantry. Attached to the 53d Brigade will be the 105th Machine-gun Battalion, composed of Squadron A. Major William R. Wright. The battalion will be increased by thirty men from the 1st Cavalry.

#### 54th INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The headquarters and staff of the 54th Brigade of Infantry, under Brig. Gen. J. W. Lester, will remain unchanged.

The 107th Regiment, the old 7th, under Col. W. C. Fisk, will have as lieutenant colonel J. M. Hutchison, transferred from the 71st. This regiment will draw 1,600 men from the 1st, and 320 men from the 12th.

The 108th Infantry, the old 3d, under Col. E. S. Jennings, will have Lieut. Col. W. A. Taylor, transferred from the 2d Infantry. The 108th will draw 1,320 men from the 74th of Buffalo and 293 from the 12th.

Attached to the 54th Infantry Brigade will be the 106th Machine-gun Battalion, Major M. D. Bryant, made up of three troops from the 1st Cavalry.

#### 52d ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

There will be no change in the headquarters detachment of the 52d Artillery Brigade, under Brig. Gen. C. L. Phillips, temporarily commanding the division, with the exception that thirty-five men will be drawn from the 12th Infantry. While General Phillips is in command of the division Col. G. A. Wingate will be temporarily commander of the Artillery Brigade.

The 104th Field Artillery, the old 1st, under Col. M. H. Smith, will be increased by 186 men from the 12th Infantry.

The 105th Field Artillery, the old 2d, Col. G. A. Wingate, will be strengthened by 158 men from the 14th Infantry.

The 106th Field Artillery, the old 3d, will draw 158 men each from the 1st, 71st and 74th Infantry.

Attached to the Artillery Brigade will be the 102d Trench Mortar Battery, an entirely new organization composed of 180 men drawn from the 1st Cavalry.

#### ENGINEERS.

Col. C. Vanderbilt retains the 102d Engineers, and there will be no changes in the headquarters and staff. The Engineers will be strengthened by drawing eighty-seven men each from the 1st, 12th, 14th, 71st and 74th Infantry.

#### SIGNAL TROOPS AND TRAINS.

The 102d Field Signal Battalion, Major W. L. Hallahan, remains unchanged, but about 200 men will be drawn from other commands. The 102d Ammunition and Supply Trains, under Col. C. I. DeBevoise, formerly of the 1st Cavalry, will be increased in enlisted strength by drawing from the ammunition train twenty-nine men

from the Cavalry and 220 from the 12th Infantry. The supply train will draw 144 men from the 12th and the military police will get nine men from the 12th.

#### MAJORS OF INFANTRY.

The 105th Infantry, formerly the 2d, retains Majors E. Pateman and J. E. Button, and gets Major Sidney de Kay from the 12th.

The 106th Infantry, formerly the 23d, will not retain one of its old majors. The assignments to it are Major W. Delameter, from the 1st; Major G. G. Hollander, from the 14th, and Major H. C. Hildreth, from the 12th.

The 107th Infantry, formerly the 7th, retains Majors R. Mazet and N. Engel and gets Major T. M. Sherman, from the 1st Infantry.

The 108th Infantry, formerly the 3d, retains all three of its majors. They are F. S. Couchman, W. A. Turnbull and O. I. Chorman.

The claim submitted by Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N., for reimbursement of the value of his personal property, lost by reason of the sinking of H.M.S. Indefatigable in the Battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916, is the subject of an original construction of section 290, Revised Statutes, and the Act of March 2, 1895, by the Auditor which is approved by the Comptroller. The Auditor decided that "the sinking of a naval vessel of one foreign country by a naval vessel or fleet of another while at war with each other is not a 'shipwreck or other marine disaster' within the meaning of the Act of March 2, 1895." The Auditor recalled that the law providing indemnity to officers of the Navy for the loss of their personal property specifically mentions "a vessel in the employ of the United States" which the Indefatigable was not. He also quotes the provision in the Act of March 2, 1895, that "this act shall not apply to losses sustained in time of war" adding that it "evidently refers to a war in which the United States may be engaged." He continues: "It would appear, therefore, that this provision standing alone would not render this act inapplicable to this case, if it otherwise came within its scope and purpose." It will be recalled that Commander Symington, then Naval Attaché to the American Embassy at London, was an official guest on board the H.M.S. Indefatigable at the time of the Battle of Jutland and when that ship sank was rescued by another English ship.

## THE NAVY.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers of the Navy were detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty: Lieut. Comdr. C. J. J. McCracken, Adolphus Station; Lieut. E. D. McWhorter; Asst. Surgs. S. C. K. Reinke, M. Braff, C. A. Ainslie; Act. Chaplains J. L. Neff, H. A. Darche, P. J. A. Leduc, J. L. Alexander, E. E. N. Savagen, F. L. McFadden, G. F. Murphy, J. H. Yates, J. H. L. Putnam, R. E. Miller; Gun. A. P. Spencer (T.); Mach. F. A. Luessen (T.); Carp. L. E. Miller (T.).

To shore duty: Comdr. R. T. Menner; Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan; Lieuts. R. C. Smith and O. C. Green; Lieuts. (J.G.) W. S. Nicholas, P. Marshall, F. C. Sherman and M. P. Refo; Ensigns L. A. McKee, H. E. Ely, S. A. Wilson, A. I. McKee, A. B. Holman (T.); Asst. Naval Constr. G. Helms (T.); Btsn. W. A. Murphy (T.); Gun. H. Q. Booth (T.); Mach. W. E. Sharron (T.).

#### MAIL ADDRESSES, VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY.

We omit the list of vessels of the U.S. Navy this week. The only changes in the mailing addresses of vessels, since the list was published, are the following: Gulfport, May, Pensacola, and Schurz, should be addressed, care of Postmaster, New York City.

#### MAIL FOR U.S. COAST GUARD.

Coast Guard headquarters has arranged with the Postmaster, New York city, to forward to proper stations all mail for vessels of that service. Mail may be addressed accordingly, and we will therefore omit hereafter the list of vessels which has been printed here from time to time.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 5, 1917.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. James F. Carter: captain from July 1, 1917. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs: comdr. from Aug. 24, 1916. Lieutenant commanders to be commanders from July 1, 1917: William B. Wells, Daniel P. Mannix, Wilbert Smith, Edwin H. Dodd and Louis J. Connelly.

Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin: lieut. comdr. from Feb. 29, 1917. Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1917: Frank J. Fletcher, Milo F. Draelm, Thomas Withers, jr., Isaac O. Shute, Walter F. Jacobs, Harry L. Pence, Ferdinand L. Reichmuth, Harvey Delano, Wolcott E. Hall, Robert A. White, Andrew S. Hickey, Stephen Doherty, Francis M. Robinson, Randolph P. Scudder, George A. Alexander and Roland M. Brainerd. Lieut. (J.G.) W. C. Faus: lieut. from June 5, 1917.

Ensign L. J. Stecher: lieut. (jr. grade) from June 6, 1917. Midsn. Peyton Harrison: ensign from June 29, 1917. Med. Insp. E. S. Bogert: med. dir. from July 1, 1917. Surg. E. G. Parker: med. insp. from July 1, 1917.

Civil engineers, with rank of lieutenant commander, to be civil engineers, with rank of commander from July 1, 1917: George A. McKay, Ernest H. Brownell and Paul L. Reed. Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, rank commander, to be civil engineer, rank captain, from July 1, 1917.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1917: Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Carroll S. Graves, Fred M. Perkins and Frank H. Roberts.

Pay Clerk Charles E. Swithenbank: asst. paymr. from June 20, 1917.

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

Pay Clerks to be assistant paymasters, temporary service, from July 1, 1917: George W. Armstrong, Edward S. Barney, George G. Schweizer, John H. Seifert, Alexander C. Kozlowski, Maurice S. Hirschorn and Thomas J. Bolan.

Carpenters to be assistant naval constructors, temporary service, from Oct. 5, 1917: Frederick B. Brild, Charles N. Lique, Frank Welch, Louis T. Hermann, Robert B. Pick, Raymond E. Corson, William F. Twitchell, James E. Jones, John H. Jack, jr., William H. Hewett, Clarence W. Chadcock and James A. Cook.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

The following orders were issued to officers of the Marine Corps:

Oct. 6.—Capt. Ernest A. Perkins detached marine bar-

acks. Puget Sound, Wash.; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

First Lieuts. Augustus Aiken and Lynn B. Covert detached marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

First Lieuts. John L. Garner and Glenn E. Hayes detached marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

The following second lieutenants detached marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; Frank R. Armstead, Darrel J. Bogardus, Walter M. Brewer, Norman E. Burbridge, Spencer E. Burroughs, Louis S. Davis, Archie W. French, Leo D. Hermle, Horace L. Hirschler, Carl Jessup, Eric A. Johnston, Robert E. Mills, Collis Mitchum, Harold Moore, Albert C. Simonds, Ralph McN. Wilcox and Thornton Wilson.

Oct. 9.—Major Lee B. Purcell detached marine barracks, Key West, Fla.; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va. Capt. Charles D. Barrett detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to headquarters, Washington.

The following second lieutenants detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, Philadelphia; William P. T. Hill, Carl D. Brorin, Benjamin L. Harper, Gustav H. Kaemmerling, John Sellon, Francis P. Mulcahy, Frederick L. Kolb, William E. Embry, Leland I. Tolman, Robert S. Lytle, Clyde N. Bates and William B. Shealy.

Major Henry W. Carpenter, retired, detached office of Judge Advocate General; to marine barracks, Key West, Fla.

Oct. 10.—Lieut. Col. George C. Reid, Capt. Charles P. Hobbs and Capt. Thomas F. Joyce detached Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

The following second lieutenants detached from Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.: Thomas W. Ashley, Kenneth B. Collins, Gardiner Hawkins.

Oct. 11.—Capt. Frank L. Morris assigned to marine barracks, New York, N.Y.

Walter H. Batts appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in the Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned to active service at marine barracks, Philadelphia.

#### ORDERS 43, SEPT. 29, 1917, U.S.M.C.

325. That the prompt settlement of quarterly retainer pay due reservists may be effected, commanding officers who carry members of the Marine Corps Reserve on their monthly and quarterly muster rolls will, in addition to the original and retained copy now required, make one extra copy, to be forwarded to the Assistant Paymaster, U.S. Marine Corps, 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

326. Marine Corps Orders Nos. 29 and 41 are revised and reprinted on the accompanying pages, Nos. 157 and 170.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

#### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

OCT. 9.—Asst. Master-at-arms Oscar Pearson, Academy, rated master-at-arms. Signal Q.M. Leonard M. Melka, U.S.S. Huntington, rated wheelman.

OCT. 9.—First Lieut. L. C. Covell to another vessel. Second Lieut. W. K. Thompson to another vessel.

OCT. 10.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton, another shore assignment. Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. E. Sugden, another shore assignment.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

The commissions of 3d Lieuts. G. W. McKean, John Treben, jr., and A. C. Mandeville, U.S. Coast Guard, were signed on Oct. 9.

#### NAVY COURTS-MARTIAL.

Paymr. Reginald Spear, U.S.N., was tried by general court-martial on July 19, 1917, at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., and as shown in C.M.O. 48, Aug. 6, 1917, Navy Dept., just issued, was sentenced to dismissal after being found guilty of the following charges: I. Embezzlement in violation of Article 14 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy. II. Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. III. Disobedience of a lawful order of the Secretary of the Navy. IV. Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty. V. Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. VI. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The sentence was approved and confirmed.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry A. Stuart, U.S.N., on Sept. 5, 1917, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana, was found guilty of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, and of neglect of duty. He was sentenced to lose twenty numbers in his grade and the sentence was confirmed. The case is published in C.M.O. 55, Sept. 18, 1917, Navy Department.

In the case of Capt. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., who was tried by G.C.M., Sept. 4, 1917, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana, as made public in C.M.O. 54, Sept. 18, 1917, the charges were as follows: Charge I.—Through inattention and negligence, suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a submerged wreck and hazarded (one specification). Charge II.—Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty (one specification). The court found the specification of the first charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the charge; the specification of the second charge "proved," but without culpability. The accused "not guilty" of the charge, and the court, accordingly, did fully acquit the accused of the second charge. The court sentences Captain Phelps to lose ten numbers in his grade. The senior officer present commanding United States Atlantic Fleet placed the following indorsement upon the record in the foregoing case: "The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of William W. Phelps, captain, U.S. Navy, are approved, and he will be released from arrest and restored to duty. It is noted from an examination of the record in this case that the accused was fully acquitted of the charge of 'Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty,' the finding upon the specification under this charge being 'Proved, but without culpability.' Naval Digest, 1916, 'Findings' No. 69, reads as follows and would appear to have a bearing on this case. A finding of 'proved, but without criminality,' is not to be encouraged in any case. It is virtually a form of acquittal, being a determination that the accused is not guilty in law. It will therefore be more legally accurate, as well as more military and more just to the accused to express and record the findings simply as 'not guilty.'" The Department concurred in the remarks and the action of the convening authority as above set forth.

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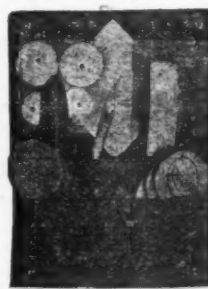
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### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1917.

The large reception given by Mrs. Torrey on Wednesday in honor of Miss Tillman was attended by all the ladies of the post and was one of the prettiest parties ever held here. It was the first large affair since the Superintendent's reception in August, and was a welcome oasis in the desert of crates and packing boxes which has seemed to surround the Army woman for some time past. The attractive rooms of the Adjutant's quarters were decorated with plants and flowers, and the centerpiece of pink roses on the dining table was admired by everybody. Tea was poured by Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Carter served ices.

The leaves of absence heretofore granted members of the graduating class, U.S.M.A., graduating Aug. 30, 1917, are extended until Oct. 30, 1917, unless canceled before that date. Mrs. Bull entertained at luncheon on Thursday; her guests included Miss Tillman, Meddames Fieberger, Tracy, Hanks, Chamberlin, Morrison and Dunn. A number of West Point guests attended a tea on Friday given by Mrs. Pierpont Morgan at her home, Cragston, at Highland Falls. Among those there were Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Chaplain Silver, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Major Runcie and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Mayer. The guests were asked to meet Miss Souleby, of England.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake gave a dinner on Saturday for their son, Lieut. Wrenne Timberlake, and his bride, who was Miss Mary Ala Pierce, of Indiana. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Torrey, Capt. and Mrs. Ord, and the Misses Townsley, who were here to visit Cadet Townsley. They have just returned from the Philippines and Japan, where they spent three weeks while their steamer was repaired at Nagasaki, considerable damage having been caused by a typhoon, the boat narrowly escaped wrecking. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and Miss Omira Bailey were on the same steamer, and also little Miss Ella Sue Henderson, granddaughter of Mrs. Wirt Robinson, who with her nurse will spend the winter with Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and Miss Bailey have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. Timberlake is spending two weeks at Atlantic City. Mrs. Watson has returned to the post and will be here for the next fortnight or so, although she may go on to be near Colonel Watson, who is at one of the training camps. Their son, Numa, has now entered Cornell. Mrs. Estes and daughter, Frances, left on Saturday for Boston, where they will spend the winter to be near Colonel Estes. Henson Estes has gone back to school at St. Luke's, near Philadelphia. Mrs. Thompson had a few ladies come in informally to tea on Friday to say goodbye to Mrs. Estes.

Mrs. Markham and Grace have been spending a few days in Troy visiting relatives. Mrs. W. D. Smith and children, Beverly, Egerton, Dorothy and Page, are visiting in Annapolis, the guests of Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. King. Mrs. Young, of Newton, Kas., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hoisington. Capt. and Mrs. Brewer had visiting them recently Captain Brewer's brother, who is an officer in the Reserve Corps, and his wife.

Miss Theodora Dunham, who has seen service in France as an ambulance driver under the auspices of the Red Cross, gave a most interesting talk in Highland Falls on Monday evening. On Monday Mrs. Wilcox entertained at luncheon for Miss Schuyler, Miss Dunham, Miss Newlands and Mrs. Asensio.

Recent changes in quarters have resulted in Capt. Julius W. Jones moving to the house formerly occupied by Colonel Tachapatt, while Capt. Beverly Dunn will live in Colonel Dunwoody's former quarters. Dr. Shields has moved into No. 57, recently vacated by Captain Moreton.

Mrs. Ricardo Caparrós and baby, Ricardito, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asensio over Sunday; they will shortly sail for Malaga to spend the winter. The fall business meeting of the Reading Club was held on Thursday at the home of the vice-president, Mrs. Conard. As the recently elected president, Mrs. Dunwoody, had left the post, a new president was elected, Mrs. Colner, who thereby relinquished her office of secretary. Mrs. Phelan was then elected to be secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Colner's place. New members elected were Meddames Bull, Gee and Underhill, Capt. H. E. Mitchell, Q.M.C., and Lieut. Arthur B. Proctor were recent visitors at the post.

Services at the Cadet Chapel are now held as follows: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 a.m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p.m., at Old Chapel; first Sunday of the month, Holy Communion, at Old Chapel, 8:45 a.m.; on other Sundays, Holy Communion at Cadet Chapel, 8:45 a.m.

A second course of cooking lectures, under the auspices of the Cornell Agricultural School, will be held in Highland Falls in November and should be of interest to Army women. The first course, given last year, proved to be popular and practical and was attended by a number of ladies from West Point.

The Army football eleven opened its season on Oct. 6 with a victory of 28 to 0 over the team from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the game not being as one-sided as the score would indicate, owing to the stiff and persistent offensive put up by the visitors. The Army opened the game, scoring fourteen points in the first ten-minute period, drew a blank in the second and made seven points each in the last two periods, which were cut down to eight minutes each in playing time. Oliphant was most effective throughout the play, scoring two touchdowns and four goals from touchdowns, one touchdown being made after a forty yards' run. McQuarrie, the fullback, who was formerly captain of the University of Montana eleven, made two touchdowns, and Vandegriff did most of the kicking and made two long runs until an injury took him out of the game in the last period. March, Murrill and Oliphant made several air-line plays that were very well carried through. The passing game averaged very well and on the whole the team put up the best football for an opening game in years. The Army line-up and summary: March, l.e.; Vandegriff, l.t.; Watkins, l.g.; Stokes, c.; Adams, r.g.; Knight, r.t.; Shrader, r.e.; Murrill, q.b.; Wicks, l.b.b.; Oliphant, r.b.b.; McQuarrie, l.b. Arm—Scoring touchdowns: Oliphant, 2; McQuarrie, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, 4. Substitutions—Army—Dominey for March, Yeager for Vandegriff, Hendricks for Watkins, Pulsifer for Stokes, York for Adams, Richardson for Shrader, Smith for Knight, Johnson for Murrill, Monroe for Wicks, Casey for Oliphant, Bartlett for McQuarrie.

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 10, 1917.

Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D., preached at the Naval Academy Chapel on Sunday morning. Dr. Tupper is pastor of the Germantown Avenue Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Congressman Linthicum, who has nineteen applicants for West Point and twenty-two for the Naval Academy, is going to settle the issues by competitive examinations. Capt. Roy M. Jones, U.S.A., of Annapolis, has been promoted to the rank of major in the Signal Corps.

Major J. A. Lockwood, U.S.A., spent Thursday here with his sisters, Mrs. E. W. Sturdy and Miss Ross Reid Lockwood. Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper was week-end guest of Med. Dir. James G. Field, U.S.N., and Mrs. Field.

Mrs. W. C. MacCrone, wife of Capt. W. C. MacCrone, U.S. M.C., and small daughter are visiting Mrs. J. F. Maxwell, of Baltimore. Mrs. J. F. Strayhorn and sons spent Sunday with Lieutenant Strayhorn, U.S.A., at Fort Myer. Mrs. Howard B. McCleary, wife of Lieutenant McCleary, U.S.N., now at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, will be joined there by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer M. Beard.

Capt. Roscoe Arnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Arnett have returned to their home in Fredericksburg, Va., after spending a week here with Mrs. Arnett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Jefferson. Mr. John T. Jefferson, employed in the clerical department of the Naval Academy, has submitted to the Navy Department a device for fighting submarines.

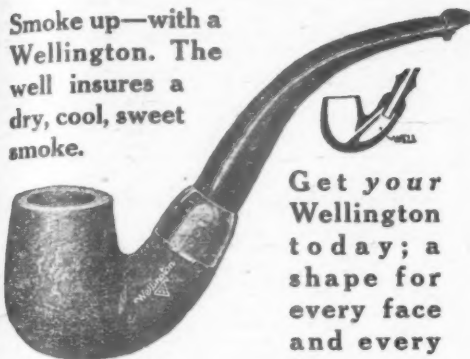
With simple yet rather impressive ceremonies Major William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., on Saturday was rewarded for bravery in action while he was with the marine detachment of occupation in Haiti two years ago. The ceremonies, which took place at the Naval Academy, were incident to the presentation to Major Upshur of a medal of honor voted to him by Congress some months since. With the marine guard of the Academy



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paraded under arms in front of the administration building, the presentation was made by Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Academy. After reading the general orders transmitting the medal, ribbon and rosette to him for presentation, Captain Eberle made the formal presentation and the guard came to a snappy "present arms." The medal, a five-pointed star, was engraved with notation that it was presented for conspicuous gallantry during the engagement incident to the capture of Fort Dipitie, Haiti, on Oct. 24, 1915.

A class of 300 young men, coming from all sections of the Union, on this Thursday enter the Naval Academy to take an intensive course of naval training to secure temporary commissions in the U.S. Navy. The course will occupy three months. The young students will be quartered in a temporary building that has been erected near Bancroft Hall. We hear that over 100 of the Reserve officers graduated recently at the Naval Academy have now commissions as temporary Lieutenants.

In a game that was desperately contested but which did not develop much in the way of high-class football, the eleven of the University of West Virginia, of Morgantown, won over the Annapolis midshipmen on Farragut Field Saturday afternoon by a count of 7 to 0. The score shows the margin of difference between the two teams as far as the comparative play that featured their work. One play turned the scales of decision.

After the teams had played each other to a standstill in the first three periods of the game, the West Virginians, after they had recovered possession of the ball on downs on their own thirty-five yard line, began a smashing attack against the Navy forwards, in which they carried the ball a total of twenty-five yards. Then Harris, the stocky little quarterback of the visitors, got away around Navy's right wing and dodged his way through several opposing tacklers in a very clever manner for a sprint of forty yards to a touchdown. Rodgers kicked an easy goal and the West Virginians went wild with joy.

The turn in the tide of the battle came so quickly that the sailors were keenly dismayed, and they mustered their best efforts with the hope of at least registering a touchdown and the resultant goal and thereby tying the score. But the valiant efforts they put forward were unavailing, although they did bring forth flashes of good offensive work. Only on one occasion, however, did the sailor lads manage to work the leather in side of the West Virginian's twenty-five yard line, and that was in the opening period of play, when the visitors braced and held for downs.

The Southerners easily excelled in line smashing and off-tackle plays, but their much heralded aerial attack was easily repulsed by the sailors. They succeeded in completing only one pass, and that was for a gain of about fifteen yards. On the other hand, the Navy had far better success in this respect. They completed a total of eight passes for gains, the longest of which was between Ingram and Ewing and covered thirty yards.

Standing out above all else to the average observer of football was the apparent poor handling of both teams; that is, in the direction of the plays. It early became apparent that the West Virginians would attain little or no success in their crop of aerial attack plays, but notwithstanding this they exploited this means of offense throughout the game. In plays through the line they were far more successful, and a continual hammering along this line probably would have brought them at least one more score. As to the Navy, its attack seemed to have lots of speed and was sufficiently varied, but there was a weakness in the line of interference. The runner often had to go it alone, and many of their plays seemed to have been garbled. In the kicking department, Captain von Heimberg, of the Navy, easily was the equal of King, of West Virginia, although the latter was decidedly clever in placing his punts. There was no attempt by either team at field goal kicking, although each was in a position to bring about a score in this way on three or four occasions.

Incidentally the defeat of the Navy broke into the long record of Coach Gilmour Dobie, their new mentor, who achieved such remarkable success in handling teams out West. In nearly a dozen years that he handled elevens of Washington State and the North Dakota Aggies, his pupils had never suffered defeat until Saturday, and had been tied only four times in about 100 games played.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1917.

The guard house is taxed to its utmost limit to house a company of men who have refused to be drafted, most of them Poles, whose wives, sisters, cousins and aunts haunt the post.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are very much missed in the garrison, having taken a house on the circle in Buffalo. Mrs. Edwin Winans and their daughter is with them. Miss Elizabeth Winans is attending school at Georgetown Convent.

Mrs. Upton, wife of Col. La Roy Upton, moved into the quarters occupied by General Auman. Colonel Upton has been in France for some time. Mrs. Hadsell met Col. Arthur Hadsell in New York last week, and after a visit to Miss Susan Hadsell at college they returned to Fort Porter. Colonel Hadsell is to be at Annapolis Junction. On Friday Mrs. Hadsell gave a pretty dinner for her husband, Gen. Samuel Welsh, Miss Jane Mead Welsh and Mrs. Desher Whiting, who is being much entertained by her husband's relatives and friends in Buffalo while Captain Whiting is away. Miss Mitchell has returned from a visit to Mrs. Truman Dodson, in South Bethlehem, Pa.

The War Time Players are giving an entertainment at the Twentieth Century Club on Friday evening. This company is composed of well-known local girls and men. The only paid actor is Robert Denspler, who is a professional and a Buffalo man. These players have visited a number of camps with great success, and propose to travel from camp to camp, giving a number of plays during the fall and winter.

Never were there so many Service men in Buffalo as at the present time. The aviation field brings many young naval officers. Asst. Surg. George Eckels, N.R.C., and Asst. Surgeon Miller, U.S.N., and Capt. E. E. Chapman, Coast Guard, are the latest arrivals.

## GETTYSBURG CAMP.

Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1917.

Several weeks ago the Japanese Commission visited Gettysburg and were entertained at luncheon at the 58th Infantry mess. Col. F. B. Jones and the commanding officers of the different regiments were present. Afterward they witnessed drills and calisthenics and drove around the battlefield and camp. In the afternoon Col. and Mrs. Jones gave a reception for the visiting Japanese and 150 officers and ladies at camp headquarters. The reception and refreshment tents were decorated with evergreens, golden rod, trailing clematis and many gaily waving flags, which presented a lovely scene with the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains as a background. Mrs. French, wife of Colonel French, served punch, and Mrs. Leeming, wife of Major Leeming, Q.M.R.O., poured tea. Misses Jones and Leeming assisted in serving.

Not long ago we had a very successful field day. Much enthusiasm was manifested, the 7th and 4th taking great pride in the performance of their children, the 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st. A perfect day added to the occasion. We are much indebted to the college authorities for the use of their athletic grounds. The 4th Infantry has a hop every Friday night at its officers' mess, which is usually crowded. One rainy night the band was ensconced in the kitchen. The other regiments have their hops in the "sweat box," so called by the students because they take examinations there.

Lieutenant Michel, a French officer, is on duty at this camp and is living at camp headquarters. He is a guest at the mess of Colonel Jones. Lieutenant Michel speaks English fluently and has made himself very popular during his short stay here.

There are a number of officers and their wives occupying quarters in town now, and all available houses and rooms are taken by them. It is very difficult to find a place to live in a town of this size. There are several hotels, which cater to summer visitors, of which Gettysburg has thousands during the season each year. Among those living at the Lincoln Way Hotel are Mrs. Peck, Mrs. John Hall and daughter, Marjorie. Guests at the Eagle Hotel include Col. and Mrs. French, 61st Inf.; Mrs. O. Drake and baby; Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Spencer, Col. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Evelyn Jones are living on North Washington street, as are also Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Greene

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and Capt. and Mrs. Oral Clarke. Lieut. and Mrs. Angus, Capt. and Mrs. Laubach, 60th Inf., and Capt. and Mrs. Everett, 58th Inf., are on Baltimore street. Major and Mrs. Clarke Elliott, Mrs. Winslow Elliott, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Ned Elliott are on Spring avenue. Capt. and Mrs. William White, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and Capt. and Mrs. Barker are living on Chambersburg road. Mrs. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, M.R.C., has gone home to Norfolk for a visit. Colonel June-man, M.O., reported for duty here this week. He expects his family as soon as he can get a house for them.

It has been very gay here recently. Last week there were four hops. Wednesday night the 58th had an elaborate affair at the hall in the college grounds. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Wahl, 58th Inf.; Col. and Mrs. Jones, Major and Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Everett. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags, and it was a very gay affair. A most delicious supper was served, and dancing continued until quite late. Mrs. Wahl and Miss Wahl, wife and daughter of Colonel Wahl, came down from Washington for the event and had as their guests the Misses Scriven. They all returned to Washington Friday. Thursday night the 61st had the second of their series of dances. Friday was the usual weekly hop at the 4th Infantry officers' mess, and Saturday the 7th had a hop at the "sweet box."

Saturday afternoon there was to have been a football game on Nixon Field between the 4th Infantry and a team from York. The York players did not appear, so a game was played between the first and second teams of the 4th. That same afternoon a team composed of officers from the various regiments stationed here played Lehigh and were defeated, 7 to 0. On Oct. 1 the Philadelphia Athletics came to Gettysburg and played the 7th Infantry. Ten per cent. of the gate receipts was given for the Army Relief Fund. Mrs. William White and Mrs. Roger Harrison each knitted an Army sweater and Mrs. J. N. Greene a pair of wristlets, which were raffled by Mrs. Clarke Elliott during the game for the benefit of the Army Relief. Mrs. Elliott was most successful, and a very good amount was realized. The drawing took place at the end of the game. The sweaters were won by Lieutenants Hanna and Milholland and the wristlets by Lieutenant Royce. Mrs. French, Mrs. F. B. Jones, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hecker, Mrs. Greene and others made candy and popcorn, which were sold during the game by some of the children, including Anne Musgrave, Katherine Jones, Geraldine Elliott, Marjorie Hall and Maurice Clarke. They looked most attractive with their pretty baskets tied with big ribbon bows, and were very successful. There was a large crowd present at the game, the grandstand being full. The 7th Infantry was defeated, but did very well considering they were playing professionals.

Mrs. French expects as her guests for the week-end her sister and brother-in-law from New York. Miss Catherine Lenihan is expected here next week to be the guest of Miss Evelyn Jones. Miss Lenihan was here last summer when her father was on duty with the 60th. The Army Unit of the Red Cross meets every Wednesday morning at Mrs. Jones' house, and there is always a large attendance. All the ladies seem most enthusiastic, and a great deal has been accomplished in both sewing and knitting. A great many take work home, so in that way a very creditable amount of work has been completed and sent in to the local Red Cross chapter, the members of which seem to appreciate what the Army ladies have been able to do.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1917.  
Capt. and Mrs. Miller, 30th Inf., are here; Captain Miller for a ten days' leave, Mrs. Miller to remain for the winter. Captain Lough's mother is visiting him at the post. Twenty-two officers, mostly recent graduates from West Point, arrived for duty at the training camp yesterday. Mrs. Groninger's mother and two sisters are visitors at the post.

Mrs. Halsey Yates expects to spend the winter at the post. Her father and mother are with Mrs. Yates now, and will be for most of the winter. Major Yates's parents, who have been spending two or three weeks with Mrs. Yates, left last week for California.

On Thursday night Monsieur Poiré, of the French army, lectured before a large and enthusiastic audience at the new gymnasium building put up at the 1st Field Artillery camp by the Y.M.C.A. When he completed his address the 1st Artillery band burst into the Marseillaise, the whole audience standing at attention until its conclusion, when the audience gave loud and continued cheers for Lieutenant Poiré.

The 1st Field Artillery is under orders to leave for Sparta-burg and will leave some day this week.  
Miss Morier, a niece of Mrs. Merritt H. Smith, is with her aunt at the Macdonough Inn. Captain Murphy's mother, who has been with him for a month, left for her home in Baltimore on Wednesday.

The candidates have been digging trenches during the past

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week under Lieutenant Poiré's instructions, and they will live in them for two or three days this week. Mrs. Goodrich's mother is visiting her at the post. Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre have a new Sedan enclosed car, which is quite stunning. Mrs. G. F. Tuttle, who has served the Saranac Chapter, D.A.R., faithfully for a decade, retires from office and Mrs. V. A. Baer succeeds her. A glorious tribute was paid Mrs. Tuttle on Saturday when the new officers were elected. Capt. A. Baer received his promotion last week and is now a major. Lieutenant Colonel Williams, M.O., gave a dinner at the Brick House last Saturday. His guests were Major and Mrs. A. Baer, Mrs. and Miss Weed and Captain Lang.

A delightful concert was given on Saturday at the Brick House by Miss Milholland. A sum of \$150 was turned in to Mrs. D. Farmer, who has charge of 300 Belgian refugee children, for whom this concert was given. The 16th Field Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. H. L. Newbold, arrived Sunday. Mrs. Weed gave a supper to Col. and Mrs. Merritt H. Smith, Miss Morier, Capt. and Mrs. Howard and Major and Mrs. Baer on Sunday. Colonel Newbold, Colonel Williams, M.O., Captains Dana and Wallace were also present.

The play, "Good, Gracious Annabelle," was delightfully given for the men at the gymnasium Sunday. There was a tremendous audience, and one and all were enthusiastic.

Capt. Rudolph Whitten and Miss Moore were married in Champlain last week. Mrs. Ralph Sanger was a week-end guest of Mrs. Baer.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

CRANE.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 6, 1917, to Major and Mrs. John A. Crane, U.S. Field Art., a daughter.

CRAWFORD.—Born at Key West, Fla., Aug. 16, 1917, to Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, U.S.N., a daughter, Winnifred Moore Crawford.

DAVIS.—Born at Norwalk, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Davis, U.S.N., a son, Glenn Benson Davis, Jr.

DYER.—Born at Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 8, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Dyer, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara Dyer.

HARDENBROOK.—Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 21, 1917, to Mrs. Margaret Hardenbrook, widow of Sergt. 1st Class Burton Hardenbrook, Med. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter.

KNIGHT.—Born at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 6, 1917, a son, Gordon Craig Knight, to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Knight, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MAISH.—Born at Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, 1917, a son, John Bourke Maish, to Major Alexander William Maish, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Maish.

MEYER.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 25, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. G. Ralph Meyer, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Virginia Roget Meyer.

SARRATT.—Born at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 24, 1917, to Col. and Mrs. E. O. Sarratt, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, Charles Starr Sarratt.

SKLADAL.—Born at Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Sept. 8, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. Skladal, P.S., a daughter, Miriam Audley Skladal.

SLAYTON.—Born at Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1917, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Churchill Slayton, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Bradley Slayton.

VOELKER.—Born at Madison Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1917, to Regt. Sergt. Major and Mrs. Adam Voelker a daughter, Martha Elizabeth.

WALLACE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1917, to Comdr. and Mrs. H. G. S. Wallace, U.S.N., a son, Henry George Stewart Wallace, Jr.

##### MARRIED.

BORDEN-ADAMS.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1917, Lieut. William A. Borden, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Adams.

BOYD-BENNETT.—At Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 25, 1917, Capt. Allen Boyd, U.S.A., and Miss Kate Bennett.

BRANDON-FARWELL.—On Sept. 30, 1917, at the Post Hospital, Fort Jay, New York, by the Rev. Chaplain Edmund B. Smith, Private Webster Thomas Brandon, 5th Guard Co., and Miss Marguerite Farwell, of New York.

BRYAN-CARREAU.—At New York city, Oct. 3, 1917, Lieut. Ridgely D. Bryan, U.S.R., and Miss Adeline Carreau.

CHILTON-BAILEY.—At West Point, Oct. 6, 1917, Capt. Alexander W. Chilton, U.S.A., and Miss Omira Bailey, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. O. J. Bailey, U.S.A.

DE RUSSY-GUERNEY.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1917, Major Rene A. de Russey, N.Y.N.G., retired, and Miss Alta Cary Guerney.

DRAYTON-BEATTY.—At Charleston, S.C., Oct. 10, 1917, Capt. Charles H. Drayton, U.S.R., and Miss Emily A. Beatty, daughter of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N.

DRIGGS-WATSON.—At New York city, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1917, Lieut. Edmund H. Driggs, Jr., U.S.R., and Miss Elizabeth Hunter Watson.

DUTTON-HANVEY.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1917, Lieut. Donald L. Dutton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Kerr Hanvey.

DUVALL-CARR.—At Christ Church, Delaware City, Del., Oct. 4, 1917, Capt. Ward E. Duvall, U.S.A., and Miss Stella Esme Carr.

HALPINE-BULLARD.—At Radford, Va., June 23, 1917, Ensign Charles Graham Halpine, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Virginia Bullard.

HOLT-SCHULTZE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1917, Lieut. Harper A. Holt, 50th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emily C. Schultze.

JOHNSTON-WARWICK.—At Richmond, Va., Oct. 1, 1917, Lieut. A. Langstaff Johnston, U.S.N.R., and Miss Phoebe Douglas Warwick.

KLEIN-VAN NOSTRAND.—At Manhasset, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1917, Lieut. Boyden Klein, U.S.R., and Miss Elvira Van Nostrand.

MORTIMER-BROWN.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1917, Lieut. Robert Perry Mortimer, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Floy Brown.

RILEY-EDGAR.—At New York city Oct. 6, 1917, Capt. Henry A. Riley, O.R.C., and Miss Mary Chapman Edgar.

ROSS-DIXON.—At Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1917, Lieut. William L. Ross, Jr., O.R.C., and Miss Ethel J. Dixon.

SMITH-CAMERON.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1917, Lieut. Finney B. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Douglas Cameron.

SPARROW-NICHOLSON.—At New York city Oct. 6, 1917, Ensign L. W. Sparrow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mary Virginia Hope Nicholson.

STAFFORD-PERRY.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1917, Capt. Edward Stafford, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Maria Abnighite Perry, daughter of Civil Engr. Robert E. Perry, U.S.N.

STATLER-TAYLOR.—At New York city Oct. 6, 1917, Lieut. De Camp Statler, O.R.C., and Miss Edna Elizabeth Taylor.

TUTTLE-GOULD.—At Utica, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1917, Ensign Donald S. Tuttle, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Churchill Gould.

##### DIED.

CHAPMAN.—Died at Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 3, 1917, Lieut. Robert W. Chapman, Battery B, 18th Field Art., U.S.A.

CHITTENDEN.—Died at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 9, 1917, Brig. Gen. Hiram M. Chittenden, U.S.A.

FOSTER.—Killed in an automobile accident at Oakdale, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1917, Lieut. Frederick Foster, O.R.C., on duty at Camp Upton.



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PIKE.—Died at Troy, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1917, Mrs. A. C. Pike, mother of Mrs. Malcolm P. Andrus, wife of Major Andrus, Nat. Army, and of Capt. S. M. Pike, 106th Inf., N.G.

#### ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, July 15, 1917.

News items from the Guam News-Letter of July are the following:

Second Lieut. Charles T. Brooks, Benjamin D. Knapp, Oliver P. Smith, Joseph T. Smith and Ralph E. West, Marine Corps Reserve, arrived in Guam via June transport. They have already landed in the midst of activities. Civil Engr. Carroll Paul, U.S.N., and Mrs. Paul joined our colony from the navy yard at Boston last month. Many of the thrills there in vogue are now being introduced to Guam for the first time.

Dr. Peck and Lieutenant Lafrenz were guests of Lieutenant Talbot in Sunday July 5 and 6. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Marchant were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Howard on July 6. Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. Bolles entertained at cards on July 10. Their guests included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Johnson, Ensign Fenn, Dr. Vogelsang, Lieutenant Mitchell and Mr. D. Smith. Refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening spent by all. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley entertained at a prettily appointed dinner July 11 for Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Brooks, Lieutenant Mitchell and Mr. Wilcox. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley entertained with a delightful dinner party on July 14 for Capt. and Mrs. Thing, Lieutenant Bartlett, and Lieutenants West, Knapp and Smith of Sunday. June 19 witnessed the first cotillion in Guam, in honor of Miss Smith and Sampson Smith, daughter and son of the Governor, Miss White, guest of Governor Smith, and Captain Smith, U.S.M.C., given by Dr. and Mrs. Peck at Tumon. The guests went out early for a swim. Dinner was served on the long veranda, and then the guests gave themselves up to a frolic. The favors were attractive and unique and a jolly time was had by all. Those enjoying the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Peck were Mrs. Bartlett, Lieutenant Bartlett, Mrs. Bartlett and Bradford Bartlett, Mrs. Olmsted, Miss Marjorie Smith, Sampson Smith, Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Miss White, Paymaster, and Mrs. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Thing, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wilcox, Capt. Dwight Smith, Ensign Dombrowski, Lieutenant Lafrenz, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker.

The Monday Evening Bridge Club held forth on June 18, and the winners were Mrs. Bolles, Lieutenant Mitchell, Colonel Berkeley and Mrs. Fouch. The Officers' Club gave a delightful dance on June 20, with the Navy band in attendance. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained at dinner on June 20 for Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Baker and Mr. Edwards. Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Lieutenant Pickett and Mr. Williamson were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marchant on June 21. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley entertained a few friends with cards on June 22. Their guests were Ensign and Mrs. Fenn, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Johnson, Lieutenant Pickett and Mitchell, Mr. Marchant, Dr. Vogelsang and Mr. D. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Marchant entertained at dinner on June 24 for Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and Major and Mrs. Manwaring. Other invited guests appeared immediately afterward for cards.

Mrs. Manwaring was hostess for the Monday Evening Bridge Club on June 25. Prizes went to Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Bolles and Lieutenant Lafrenz. On June 26 Dr. and Mrs. Howard were dinner guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley. On June 17 the Experiment Station lawn was the setting for a most enjoyable picnic supper. Mr. Edwards's guests included Miss Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and Mr. Appel.

Among the arrivals on the Army transport Sheridan at Guam, June 29, from San Francisco, were the following: Civil Engr. Carroll Paul, U.S.N., and wife; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Brooks, Benjamin D. Knapp, Oliver P. Smith, Joseph T. Smith and Ralph C. West, U.S.M.C.R.; Mrs. Rusklin M. Lamon and two children; Mr. J. E. Pearson (principal of high school) and wife; Mr. G. H. Stofels and wife; Misses Florence Magee, Florence D. Gale and Meta A. Stone.

We are still after rats. Up to and including July 14, 1917, there have been 423,822 rats and 26,661 iguanas redeemed at a total cost of \$11,088.46 to the island government. Recruiting for this campaign was carried on during the fair by conspicuously posted daily bulletins.

#### STATE GUARDS.

The organization of a 23d Regiment, New York Guard, is progressing at the armory in Brooklyn. Major James Robb is in charge and four companies have been formed, with the following officers in command: Capt. Thomas Fairbanks, Clifford F. Lamont, V. L. Outerbridge and Ethelbert Greene. The other officers of the regiment to date are: Capt. Louis W. Butler, 1st Lieut. Chauncey A. Pierce, George K. Boyce, John T. C. Waters, Carl Steckert, and Capt. Charles H. Barnum, regimental supply adjutant, and William C. Waggoner, regimental surgeon.

Men of the New York Guard are to be amply provided for. The New York State Defense Council has voted \$77,000 to purchase wool overcoats, gloves and other cold weather supplies for the New York Guard now on active duty along the barge canal and the Ashokan Reservoir and New York Aqueduct. The appropriation authorized by the defense council, with the approval of Governor Whitman, includes \$19,700 for wool overcoats, \$11,800 for wool breeches, \$14,040 for overcoats, \$15,000 for blankets, \$3,160 for wool gloves, and \$6,100 for lumbermen's boots, which will be useful in the Catskill snows. There is also available for members of the Guard about 1,500 sheep



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skin coats and other equipment purchased by the State of New York last year for the National Guard on duty in the aqueduct region, which the Government did not take over as necessary equipment when the National Guard went into Federal service. Howard S. Borden, yachtman and polo player, was elected major of the 3d Battalion of New Jersey Guard, recently or major of the 3d Battalion of New Jersey Guard on Oct. 4. The companies of this battalion are in Red Bank, Lakewood, New Brunswick, Asbury Park and South Amboy, N.J. The State Guard is composed of six battalions and has an armed strength of 3,200 men.

Adj. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, on Oct. 6, announced the names of a committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to investigate conditions generally at Camp Whitman and Camp Peekskill in 1916. In his speech before that body on Oct. 4 General Sherrill stated that he had heard some criticism of Camp Whitman and Camp Peekskill. In response to General Sherrill's suggestion the Chamber of Commerce named this committee: John I. Waterbury, chairman; L. F. Loree, H. De Berkley Parsons, Michael Friedsam and Alfred R. Whitney, Jr. There have been rumors of alleged scandals at Camp Whitman, where among other things it has been hinted that certain work done by the 22d Engineers and the 69th Regiment was paid to contractors. It is also said that certain ex-members of the 22d might throw some light as to the truth or falsity of these assertions.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, commanding the New York Guard, has directed commanding officers of provisional organizations on special guard duty to relieve from such duty and return to their home stations all enlisted men of their commands who have dependents requiring support or assistance from their home communities. Vacancies in provisional organizations caused by the relief from active duty of enlisted men under the provisions of this order were ordered filled by the assignment of the required number of men from the same organization as those relieved. Where it is impracticable to fill vacancies in this manner request will be made on these headquarters of the Guard for the detail of enlisted men from other organizations.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

ALIEN asks: I noticed in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal some time ago a statement that the passing of the Selective Draft bill had made eligible for commissions in the U. S. Army men of the nationality of any of our Allies, and that many men of French and English birth had been given commissions through the passing of this bill. As I was disqualified for a commission under the circumstances previous to the passing of this bill, after serving four years in the Army, I am very anxious to know if this is the law now. Answer: We believe that the temporary appointments given to alien officers have been to foreign officers who are specially qualified to instruct in aviation, trench fighting, and other special branches. You might apply for membership in the next training camp in January. See article in issue of Oct. 6, page 205.

A. L. asks: (1) On July 27, 1917, I was examined physically for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in Regular Army. I was exempted mentally, being an honor graduate of a distinguished college. I have been found qualified and so notified, but there is an excess of qualified candidates over vacancies. Is it then likely that I will be appointed? (2) Does an honor graduate stand a better show of appointment than a civilian? (3) When will the names of those appointed in July be published? Answer: (1) There has been no announcement of an excess so far; you could be appointed a temporary officer in case of excess, and transferred later. (2) Yes; comes in class ahead of the civilians. (3) Should be out very soon; some candidates have been notified of their success.

C. D. asks: I only have six and one-half years to retire as an enlisted man. If I am commissioned in the Reserve Corps will such service as an officer count on my retirement as an enlisted man? Answer: Your active service in O.R.C. will count.

W. J. S. asks: I served throughout the Spanish-American War in U. S. Marine Corps. When war broke out I was ashore on recruiting duty. I immediately made application for service in the West Indies and subsequently for service in the Philippines, but nothing came of either application. Consequently I received no campaign medal and have nothing to show that I was in the service during the war—except the discharge I received at expiration of my enlistment. What I wish to know is: Is there any distinguishing medal, badge or ribbon that I am entitled to wear for such service during the Spanish War? Answer: None; title to badges for Marine Corps service in Spanish War is governed by regulations published in S.O. 82, Navy Dept., 1908.

## WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Oct. 6, 1917.

The 6th Engineers were presented to their newly assigned regimental commander, Col. William W. Harts, C.E., at review on Saturday last. Colonel Harts was attended by his regimental staff, consisting of Capt. W. McI. Wolfe, adjutant; Capt. C. E. Whitney, supply officer; Capt. Samuel C. Cox, chief surgeon, and Capt. Chandler Davis, topographical officer. Major John N. Hodges is second in command, acting as lieutenant colonel of the 6th Engineers. Mesdames John N. Hodges, William H. Holcombe and Thomas B. Larkin received and poured tea for the officers of the post after parade on Oct. 2 at the commanding officer's quarters. All the ladies of the line assisted in making the occasion very pleasant.

A meeting of the ladies of the Corps of Engineers of this post and city and neighborhood on Friday elected Mrs. William M. Black president; Mrs. William W. Harts, secretary; Mrs. Charles Keller, chairman; Mrs. J. Atkinson, treasurer, and Mrs. William Henry Holcombe, vice chairman.

Mrs. Warren T. Hannum and Mrs. Herbert Deakne had as guests for the Tuesday parade Mrs. Edward N. Johnston and daughter, Marguerite. Col. Mrs. and Miss Johnston are making their home just now at the Brighton. The two regiments, 20th and 30th Engineers, are rapidly assimilating military proportions under the supervision of Major Earl J. Atkinson, C.E., at the cantonment at the American University, D.C. The 20th Engineers is occupying the cantonment that was used by the 10th Engineers (Forestry) during their sojourn here. The 30th Regiment is in tents at the same old camping grounds.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Bliss entertained at dinner on Oct. 1 for Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Miss Eleanor Bliss and Col. Raymond W. Bliss. The ladies of the 6th Engineers are working constantly at their knitting to supply not only their own regiment with five woolen articles of comfort, but are extending their usefulness with the Women's Comfort organization to supply every soldier of all regiments of the Corps of Engineers with these warm articles of clothing before the weather becomes too severe. Mesdames William W. Harts, John Neal Hodges, W. McI. Wolfe, William Henry Holcombe, E. V. H. Kimble, I. F. Mitchell, Thomas B. Larkin, Edward G. Bliss, Will H. Point, Francis B. Wilby, Harold C. Fiske, Horace A. Chouinard, Warren T. Hannum, Herbert Deakne, Edwin C. Kelton, Miss Frances Mitchell, Irving J. Palmer, Gustave R. Lukesh, and in fact each and every woman on the post is helping and will be helped by the women of the families of the members of the Engineer regiments everywhere in the United States that furnishes a soldier to this corps. Invitations and requests have been sent to each family by the comforts committee at this post to ask the co-operation and help of each wife, mother, sister and all interested friends to hurry the completion of these sets of woolen comforts, consisting of a woolen sweater, helmet, muffler, wristlets and mittens, all knitted out of khaki colored yarn.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard G. Borden entertained at a supper party at their quarters No. 6 after the hop last evening. Assisting Mrs. John N. Hodges on the afternoon of Oct. 4 at the regimental after parade tea were Mesdames E. G. Bliss,

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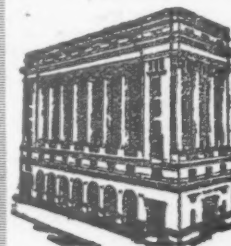
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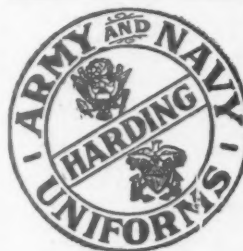
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T. B. Larkin and Mrs. W. H. Holcombe, who poured tea. The Woman's Committee for Corps of Engineers will have an entertainment at this post on October 13, beginning at three o'clock, to raise funds to purchase woolen knitting yarn. The program will include big building, demolition, postoon bridge and "bayonet work." After the drill there will be a tea-dance at the Officers' Club. Tickets \$1 each.

### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., Oct. 5, 1917.

Major and Mrs. J. P. Spurr and Captain Taylor were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Stovall on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Endicott motored from Boston to spend the week-end with Major and Mrs. Spurr. The Fort McKinley Tennis Club had several interesting matches last week. Before the hop Saturday Major and Mrs. J. P. Spurr gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison and Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Stovall.

Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Brice have gone to their new station at Fort Riley. Capt. H. H. Malvin is here on a short leave to pack up before joining Captain Brice at Fort Riley. Mrs. Spurr entertained some of the ladies and officers of the garrison at ten Friday during the band concert. Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller returned to Washington early this week. Captain Masteller is now on duty there.

Mrs. H. A. Wingate, guest of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Williams, left last Wednesday for Washington. On Tuesday Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Etta B. Walker gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Wingate. Prizes were won by Mrs. Edward Powers, Mrs. J. P. McCaskey and a guest prize was presented to Mrs. Wingate. Other guests were Mesdames Gatchell, Miller, E. B. Walker, Hood, Cunningham, Patterson, Bunker, Flanigan, Cherrington, Bennett and the Misses Shea, Helen Shea, Gatchell and Mabel Gatchell. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett left Portland Tuesday for their new station at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. W. P. Cherrington took the 12th Company to Portland for the parade Friday. The company and Fort McKinley band assisted in the parade of the 5th Highlanders, who were here for recruiting. Sunday Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell gave a tea in honor of Major Broome-White and Lieutenant Sharman, the English and Canadian officers here on a recruiting trip with a part of the "Black Watch" Regiment of Highlanders. About fifty officers and ladies of the garrison attended the tea. Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller and Mrs. Wesley K. Hamilton served, assisted by Misses Gladys and Mabel Gatchell, Lourdes and Helen Shea and Margaret McCradie.

The Misses Gatchell were hostesses at an informal supper Thursday evening. Their guests were the Misses Shea, Lieut. and Mrs. Snow and several officers of the post. The second hop of the season Friday evening was very well attended.

### FORT SNEELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 6, 1917.

Lieut. Ogden Johnson, 10th Cav., who spent a week here the guest of his mother, left Friday for his station in Arizona. Col. Joseph D. Leitch, 40th Inf., who was in command of the second Reserve officers' training camp, left Monday for Washington for General Staff duty. Mrs. Milley and Miss Nancy Milley, of Washington, guests of Capt. John D. Milley, 36th Inf., left Sunday for their home.

Col. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., arrived Wednesday from Fort Sam Houston and has taken quarters No. 6, D row. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morian, of New York, will arrive next Thursday to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carriethers. Mrs. Arthur Johnson, wife of Colonel Johnson, Inf., will return Monday from Camp Dodge, Des Moines, where she has been the guest of her son, Lieut. Arthur Johnson.

Chaplain F. S. Rainer, of Ames, Iowa, arrived Thursday and will take up his duties with the 40th Infantry.

Battery F, 16th Field Artillery, arrived Wednesday from Sprta, Wis. Capt. J. A. Gillespie is in command of the battery. Capt. E. C. Rose, 41st Inf., left the garrison Thursday for Fort Wayne, Mich. Coach and Mrs. Davis, of Fargo, N.D., will arrive Wednesday and will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Carriethers, Infantry garrison. Coach Davis's football team from the State Agriculture College, Fargo, will play the St. Thomas team Saturday.

Col. Almon L. Parmerter, 36th Inf., and in command of the garrison, has taken quarters No. 7, D row. Capt. and Mrs. F. Baird entertained Wednesday, at dinner for Col. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., and Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Terrell. Lieut. Jesse Douglass, M.R.C., left Thursday for Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Capt. A. M. Ferguson, senior instructor of the officers' training camp, and Mrs. Ferguson entertained Friday at dinner in honor of their sixteenth wedding anniversary.

Dr. Walter D. Scott, of Washington, arrived at the garrison Friday. The many friends of Col. Henry S. Greenleaf in the Army and civil life will be pleased to learn that one of the largest medical training camps (in Georgia) has been named "Camp Greenleaf" in honor of Gen. Charles R. Greenleaf, father of Colonel Greenleaf, of this garrison. General Greenleaf had been with the Medical Department of the Army for forty years, was an author of note and an administrative officer of great ability. During his career he served on General McClellan's staff and later built and administered the Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, the largest war hospital up to that time. In the Spanish-American War he served as military inspector of the Army. As division surgeon in the Philippines, General Greenleaf made a great record as an efficient, resourceful administrator. Col. Henry Page, U.S. Army, is in command of Camp Greenleaf, which has over 6,000 medical officers on duty there. Colonel Page's wife was Miss Edith Longfellow Greenleaf, of Louisville, Ky., and sister of Colonel Greenleaf, of this post.

At a formal parade of the 135th U.S. Infantry (1st Minn.) late yesterday at Fort Snelling in honor of Gen. C. McC. Reeve, who was colonel of the regiment for twenty-five years, regimental colors were presented by William St. Clair, acting for the employees of Butler Brothers, who were the donors. The regiment also received comfort bags from the members of the St. Paul branch of the Red Cross, in charge of Mrs. Archibald MacLaren.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 3, 1917.

Miss Elizabeth George celebrated her birthday by a supper party Wednesday following the entertainment at the cantonment. About twenty-five were present. She spent the week-end with her uncle, W. W. Chapin, at the Fairmont, San Francisco. Mrs. A. N. Mitchell has been entertaining her nieces, Misses Ethel and Ruth Perkins, of Oakland, and many informal affairs were given in their honor. On Saturday she returned with them to Oakland, to spend the week-end. Lieutenant Commander Mitchell returned Sunday from a four days' visit to their rice plantation above Willows.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, who have been spending some time in San Francisco, left Thursday for Coronado, for a month's stay.

Lieut. James B. Howell has gone East for a short stay. Mrs. Howell remaining in their San Francisco home during his absence. Mrs. Amos Martin is to leave San Francisco shortly for the East, to join Major Martin, now at one of the training stations.

Prof. Milton Updegraff left last week for Prescott, Ariz., but may continue on to some other place in search of health. Mrs. Updegraff will remain with their daughter, Miss Ruth Updegraff, in San Francisco until he is located, when she will join him. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne are spending ten days in Pasadena. During their absence their quarters are being occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Byron McCandless and their two children, who arrived Wednesday from Washington and are now looking for a house in Vallejo.

Mrs. Herron has arrived from Los Angeles on a visit to

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her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Toax. Lieut. Ellery Stone is expected to arrive this week from the South for a visit with his mother in Oakland. Mrs. Arnold Marcus, widow of Lieutenant Marcus, who was killed in an explosion aboard a submarine at Cavite, arrived on last week's transport. She has been spending a few days with her grandmother in San Francisco. Her father, Paul Cowles, of the Associated Press, and Mrs. Cowles, came from Chicago to meet her and will accompany her on the trip to Arlington, whither she is taking the remains of her husband for burial. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden have taken apartments at the Fairmont, San Francisco. They have been spending the summer with the latter's sister in Ross.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Durell entertained at a tea at Yerba Buena last Thursday, complimentary to the Reserve officers and their wives at the station. Captain Durell's daughter, Miss Doris Durell, who recently arrived from the East, and Miss Louise Clark, of Honolulu, who has been visiting at their quarters for some time, assisted in receiving, while Mrs. Roland Schumann and Mrs. Aubrey Shoup poured tea. Capt. J. C. Beniz Van Der Burg and other officers of the Dutch cruiser Tromp, now in San Francisco Harbor, entertained at a reception aboard ship yesterday, many naval people about the bay cities attending. Lieut. J. E. Enright has left San Francisco for Belleville, Ill., and will be joined later by Mrs. Enright.

Mrs. Henry M. Gleason and her nephew and niece, Allan and Elizabeth Shapley, returned last week from a ten days' visit to Lake Tahoe. Col. and Mrs. H. W. Schull, who soon leave Benicia Arsenal, last night were dinner guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason and to-night are being entertained by Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis. Owing to improvements being made at the yard it has been necessary to move the house occupied by Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott, who purchased it a few years ago. Mrs. Mary Turner's residence must also be moved.

Mrs. E. D. Almy has left for Los Angeles, where she will make her home with her parents during Lieutenant Almy's cruise. She has been visiting Mrs. E. G. Morsell here. Mrs. Rees, of San Francisco, has been spending a few days with Mrs. F. L. Bradman and last night sang at the entertainment given at the marine barracks. Mrs. L. W. Hoyt entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames E. G. Morsell, L. M. Harding, P. E. Chamberlin, T. D. Parker, Emma Whitmore, J. J. Chestham and R. G. Coman.

About fifty sailors and marines here are coaching under direction of one of the Vallejo High School instructors with a view to taking the examination for entry to the Naval Academy in April.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27, 1917.

Mrs. Randolph H. Miner entertained at a luncheon at the Burlingame Country Club last Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Marye. Besides the guests of honor were included Capt. and Mrs. Templin M. Potts, Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Henry F. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taylor, Mrs. Alexander Garceau, Miss Flora Doyle, Capt. Henry Jensen, Pay Dir. Walter Izzard. An enjoyable week-end was passed by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Zane in San Mateo, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher. Mrs. Sue Merriman entertained the Tuesday Bridge Club Tuesday.

Mrs. Francis D. Pryor and two little sons left last week for New York. Lieutenant Pryor is on duty on the Atlantic coast, and she went to join him. While here Mrs. Pryor visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Stoney. It was while there that her second son was born and named after his grandfather, Gaillard Stoney Pryor. Mrs. L. M. Brett, wife of General Brett, and her daughter, Miss Lloyd M. Brett, were dinner guests of Miss Mignon Hollingsworth last Saturday. Mrs. Brett, who just came from Hawaii, has gone to join General Brett at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Capt. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Russell arrived recently from Philadelphia and have taken an apartment on California street. Captain Russell is to be commandant of the Pacific Naval Division.

The club for the soldiers and sailors was opened last Monday night at the Palace Hotel. About 300 men from both branches of the Service were there. The club is located in the ballroom of the hotel and is provided with writing and reading matter, a piano and victrola. On Monday evening Chaplain J. C. Livingstone was master of ceremonies, and he soon made the men perfectly at home. A musical program was offered by Madame Armand Calileau, accompanied by Dr. Harry Weil. Later in the evening dancing was enjoyed. The club rooms will be open from 6:30 to 11 o'clock on weekdays and all day Sundays. When the ballroom is required for other purposes the club will occupy adjoining rooms.

The first of the Saturday evening open-house parties for the men of the training camp at the Presidio was held Saturday night at the home of Mrs. Leon Roos, on Jackson street. There were a number of young girls present to help entertain the men, and among them were Misses Marguerite Sullivan, Phyllis de Young, Marie Louise Winslow, Jean Robinson, Edith Rucker, Katherine Stone, Pauline Wheeler, Susabel Mosher, Susie McDonald, Betty and Elena Folger and Constance Hart. Mrs. James M. Curtis entertained the men Sunday. The entertainments on Sunday are less elaborate and more informal, being more in the nature of a smoker. The men have to be back at the camp by nine o'clock, so these affairs on Sunday are held in homes near the Presidio. Miss Sylvia McDonald played and sang for the men. Mrs. Curtis was assisted, among others, by Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan, Mrs. Andrew Carrigan and Miss Dorothea Coon.

On Tuesday, before the wedding of Miss Lila McDonald and Gordon McPherson, Miss Dorothy Caldwell, entertaining at a theater party, followed by a supper-dance at the Palace Hotel, in honor of Miss McDonald and Gordon McPherson. The party was chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Ferris, and was composed of Misses Lila McDonald, Constance Hart, Vida Dodge, Cornelia Clappett, Alice Claire Smith, Major James Emmons, Capt. Robert McDonald, Capt. Douglas Gillette, Lieut. George Young, and Messrs. Van Dyke Johns and Gordon McPherson.

Major and Mrs. Claude Miller and Major and Mrs. Guy Howell left the Presidio recently for American Lake.

The sailors of the naval training station at Yerba Buena were entertained with a dance last Monday evening at the Fairmont Hotel. The band from the training station furnished the music, and the grand march was led by Capt. E. H. Durell, commandant of Yerba Buena, and Mrs. Durell. Among those in charge of the affair were Col. and Mrs. Walker Graves, Capt. and Mrs. Junius Pearce, Judge and Mrs. George Cabanis, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Clappett, Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Col. J. T. Haines and Capt. L. L. Pendleton.

Mrs. Edward Brownell entertained at an attractive tea Monday in honor of Mrs. Adolphus Granpner, who leaves shortly for American Lake to join her husband. About thirty guests were present to bid the guest of honor farewell. Miss Dorothy Caldwell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Caldwell, is visiting in Los Angeles. She went South with her sister, Mary Caldwell, who is taking a course in cathedrals there. Capt. and Mrs. Loring Pickering left Wednesday for Texas, where Captain Pickering will be stationed with the Aviation Section.

Mrs. Sue Merriman entertained the Five Hundred Club on Tuesday. Her guests were Mesdames Murray Vestal, Edmund Barth, Edson Lewis, Martha Pratt Donnellan, Clarence Treuholtz and Wallace McNamara. Mrs. Martha P. Donnellan, who is living at Fort Scott, expects to leave for the East in a few weeks. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey arrived Wednesday. Mrs. Walter Johnson entertained a table of bridge at her quarters Wednesday. Her guests were Mesdames Martha P. Donnellan, Wallace McNamara and Clarence Treuholtz. Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Durell entertained at a tea-dance at their quarters at Yerba Buena Wednesday. The affair was planned to welcome the Reserve officers who have recently arrived at the island. Miss Doris Durell, who arrived recently from Washington, D.C., and Miss Louise Clark, of Honolulu, who is visiting the Durells, assisted in receiving, and Mrs. Audrey Shoup and Mrs. Percival Rosier presided over the tea table.

Miss Geneva Febiger expects to leave shortly for Philadelphia, where she will spend the winter with relatives. Col. and Mrs. Lea Febiger have moved from their home at 3250 Washington street and taken a house across the street, No. 3243. Mrs. Edson Lewis is entertaining as her house guest her son-

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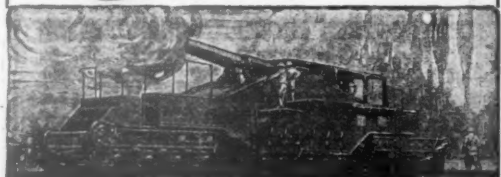
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in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Max Elser, and their three young sons.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. 15, 1917.

The Card Club met on Tuesday at the Administration Building, with Mrs. Edward F. Witsell as hostess. Five tables played, Major Frederick Hadra holding high score. On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Vogel entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday. Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett gave a dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn, Major and Mrs. Frank O. Bolles and Capt. and Mrs. Bennett. Dr. Harry M. Dieber had as his guest for dinner Sunday at the bachelor mess Mr. Troyal, of Honolulu.

Capt. John L. Holcombe, of Fort Kamehameha, was a visitor in the post on Monday. Mrs. George M. Callender was hostess at bridge and tea on Tuesday for Mrs. Herace Bloombergh, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Edward F. Witsell. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood had luncheon on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. Greacen and Miss Katharine Greacen, from Schofield Barracks.

Capt. James C. Ballard was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett for supper on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn entertained with dinner at the Moana Hotel on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday. Dancing followed. Capt. and Mrs. Daniel E. Gienty took their house guest, Mr. Herbert G. Moody, on an automobile trip around the island on Sunday. The party enjoyed dinner at the Haliwa Hotel. Lieut. William Mathias, of Schofield Barracks, was a guest for dinner at the bachelor mess on Wednesday.

Capt. William Ruffel was an informal dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett on Sunday for dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood. Mrs. Magruder G. Maury was hostess at bridge and tea on Friday, complimenting Mrs. Paul Bartlett, who will be very pleasantly remembered as Miss Ruth Johnson. Since her marriage Mrs. Bartlett is making her home in Honolulu. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Bustard.

Capt. James C. Ballard left for his new station at Fort Ruger on Monday. Captain Ballard did fine work at the recruit camp here, which at the time had over 800 men in it, and the good wishes of this garrison follow him. Wednesday was moving day at Fort Shafter, Capt. Henry G. K. Muhlenberg moving into No. 13, the quarters formerly used by Col. William B. Cochran; Capt. John Randolph went into No. 10, Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin's old quarters; Major Frederick Hadra moved in the house in which Colonel Palmer lived while on this post; Capt. Thomas L. Crystal went into Lieutenant Colonel McKain's former quarters; Capt. Robert M. Lyon into Lieut. Col. William Hunt's house, while Capt. Alfred H. Hobbey moved into the quarters being vacated by Captain Lyon, and Captains Ely and Husey taking two of the other small houses on the main post.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 17, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Robinson gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Chaney, Capt. and Mrs. Spalding, Miss Maddux and Captain Milligan. Major and Mrs. Deering entertained at dinner on Saturday at their beautiful home in Honolulu for Col. and Mrs. Carnahan, Miss Carnahan and Colonel Durfee. Miss Baker, of Fort Shafter, was the guest of Miss White on Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. Rossiter gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Gibner, Capt. and Mrs. Leonard, Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen. Mrs. Drake and two sons, of Fort Ruger, are guests of Mrs. Heidner, in the 25th Infantry. Dr. and Mrs. Pick gave a picnic on Thursday in honor of their daughter, Miss Victoria.

Mrs. Lillie White, the Misses White, Miss Baker, of Fort Shafter, Lieutenants White, Mathias and Warren had a trip around the island on Sunday, stopping at Heinie's for lunch. Miss Van Way is the guest of Miss Baldwin, in Honolulu, this week. Miss Katharine Carnahan and Miss Pick left on Monday to enter Punahoe College.

Dr. and Mrs. Jewell gave a picnic last week at Old Point Comfort, on Pearl Harbor. Guests were Capt. and Mrs. Stallman, Dr. and Mrs. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Bland entertained the 1st Infantry Bridge Club on Tuesday.

Mrs. Walsen gave a bridge-luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Banister, Owenshine, Hennessey, Blandland, Hoffman, Blodgett, Greacen, Rossiter, Manchester, Gibner and Richardson. Capt. and Mrs. Chaney, Capt. and Mrs. Baxter made a trip to the Volcano last week. The 82d Infantry have returned from a two months' stay in Honolulu. The 25th Infantry left the post Friday for Honolulu to assume their new duties.

Mrs. Gibner gave a bridge on Friday for Mesdames Banister, Walsen, Hennessey, Clary, Greacen, Rossiter, Owenshine, Richardson, Ardery, Blandland and Hoffman.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. 22, 1917.

The Tuesday Night Card Club met at the Administration Building as usual, Mrs. James T. M. Pearson being the weekly hostess. The prize went to Mrs. Seth W. Webb for the highest score. Those playing were Major and Mrs. Frank O. Bolles, Major Frederick Hadra, Mrs. Edward F. Witsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Julia E. Lohman, Lieut. Charles A. McGarrigle and Lieut. and Mrs. James T. M. Pearson. Mrs. Samuel J. Heidner and Mrs. Helen MacAdam, of Schofield Barracks, were visitors in the post on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn, with their two little children, Edwin and Betty, sailed Wednesday, leaving for Major Hartshorn's new appointment in the Adjutant General's office in Washington. Major Hartshorn was formerly regimental adjutant of the 2d Infantry at Fort Shafter, and both he and Mrs. Hartshorn were prominent in social circles.

Miss Isabel Baker opened her kindergarten at the Airdome on Monday with a gratifying number of pupils, and the work is now well under way. Major and Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty were hosts at an elaborate dinner at Young's Hotel on Monday in honor of their house guest, Mr. Herbert G. Moody. The guests were General Wisner, Mr. Herbert G. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. George Clark, of Pearl Harbor; Col. and Mrs. Schofield, Major and Mrs. Bolles, Capt. and Mrs. Baxter, Capt. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Keil, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Holliday, Miss Mary B. White, Miss Margarette White, Miss Margarette Schofield, Miss Isabel Baker, Major Henry Merriam, Capt. Robert Duennner, Lieut. Arthur White, Capt. Raymond McGuillan and Capt. Daniel Murphy. Dancing followed.

Mrs. Edward F. Witsell had bridge and tea on Wednesday for Mrs. George M. Callender, Mrs. Horace D. Bloombergh and Mrs. W. H. Brown. Mrs. Brown was holder of the high score and received the prize. Dr. Harry M. Dieber was the guest for luncheon on Tuesday with Dr. and Mrs. Matthews in Honolulu. Mrs. W. B. Thompson, of New York, entertained with dinner at the Moana Hotel on Tuesday, and had as guests Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Miss Isabel Baker, Mr. McConnell and Capt. Lester Baker. Dancing on the lanai followed.

Capt. Eugene A. Lohman and his mother, Mrs. Julia E. Lohman, have moved over from the cantonment and are now in quarters occupied by Capt. John Randolph before he moved into one of the larger houses. Miss Isabel Baker was a guest at the hop given by the 25th Infantry at Schofield Barracks on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan had Capt. James C. Ballard as a guest for dinner before his departure for Fort Ruger. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday are now occupying the house lately vacated by Major E. S. Hartshorn in the main post, having moved over from the cantonment on Wednesday. Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty, Mrs. Claire R. Bennett and Mrs. Alfred H. Rockwood were guests of Mrs. Edward F. Witsell on Friday for bridge.

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## THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 241.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Capt. A. M. Milton, Q.M.C., as soon as he shall be able for duty, will report to the commanding general, Southern Dept., for duty as assistant to department Q.M. and as officer in charge of Schools for Bakers and Cooks in that department, relieving Capt. J. H. Dickey, Q.M.C., who will repair to Washington for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. G. P. Tiesler, Q.M.C., Fort William McKinley, P.I., to San Francisco for assignment to a station. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. B. I. Newsom, D.C., Fort Ringgold, Riogrande, to Camp Funston, Leon Springs, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

Lieut. O. A. Grove, D.C., South San Antonio, to Brownsville, Texas, for duty at Base Hospital No. 3. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. B.H. Roberts, D.C., from El Paso, Texas, to duty at Base Hospital No. 2, Fort Bliss. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

First Sergt. A. F. Springer, Engineer School Detachment, Washington Bks., is transferred as of his present grade to 437th Engineer Detachment (Depot), Washington. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. E. L. Jarvelin (appointed Sept. 29, 1917, from first sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Miley, Cal.) to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. W. J. Horner (appointed Oct. 1, 1917, from sergeant, 1st Co., C.A.C., Jackson Bks., La.) to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. W. Pearis from further duty in Philippines to duty in office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Col. S. D. Embick to C.S.O.; Major F. W. Leadbetter to C.S.O.; Majors T. L. Christal and F. L. Martin from duty in Hawaiian Department to Washington; Major D. M. Cheston, jr., to Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., and assume command of the School of Military Aeronautics; Capt. N. Kraemer to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Kelly; Capt. C. B. Rose and 1st Lieuts. E. L. Vail and W. Harvey will report in person to C.S.O.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Blood to C.S.O.; 1st Lieut. S. D. Burchenal to Mineola, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. B. E. Granger to Mineola, N.Y.; Master Signal Electrician J. C. Rowan is placed upon retired list at Fort Wood, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## AVIATION SECTION.

Major T. H. Bane, Jr. Mil. Av., S.C., from Berkeley, via Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer and thence to Millington, Tenn., to arrive there not later than Oct. 27, 1917, and assume command of Park Field, that place. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

Capt. K. H. Gorman, 6th Cav., and Capt. J. N. Thorp, 5th Inf., New Jersey N.G., from duty at Fort Sill to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.

Capt. J. T. McLane, 12th Cav., to duty commanding Motor Truck Co. No. 31, Q.M.C., relieving Capt. H. T. Pace, 5th Inf., who will join regiment, camp at Empire. (Sept. 19, P.C.D.)

## CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave one month to Capt. G. C. Brant, Cav. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Col. M. M. McNamee, Cav., now attached to 22d Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav. and will join. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Col. F. Sayre, Cav., now attached to 16th Cav., is assigned to that regiment. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Col. G. H. Morgan, Cav., D.O.L., assigned to 17th Cav. for duty and will join. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. W. D. Davis, 4th Field Art., is transferred to 12th Field Art. and will join. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## 14TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. D. H. Trevor, 14th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in S.C. and will report at training camp, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Major LeR. P. Collins, Field Art., from duty in C.Z. to Washington for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

Capt. F. J. Behr, C.A.C., D.O.L., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. R. D. Bates, C.A.C., D.O.L., to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 17TH INFANTRY.

Capt. W. A. Beach, 17th Inf., assigned to duty with replacement battalion, 26th Inf., at the camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.

So much of Par. 75, S.O. 217, Sept. 18, 1917, War D., as relates to Capt. O. P. Robinson, 19th Inf., is revoked. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## 31ST INFANTRY.

Capt. W. F. Ayer, 31st Inf., is assigned to 13th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, and will join. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## 32D INFANTRY.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. W. C. Russell, 32d Inf. (Sept. 18, H.D.)

## 33D INFANTRY.

First Lieut. C. B. Oldfield, 33d Inf., to Quarry Heights for duty, relieving Capt. T. R. Murphy, Inf., who will report to 33d Inf., camp at Gatun, for duty. (Sept. 6, P.C.D.)

## 44TH INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. W. S. Barrett, 44th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person to Brig. Gen. G. Hutcheson, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## 47TH INFANTRY.

First Sergt. A. Hollenbeck, Co. E, 47th Inf., is placed upon retired list at Syracuse, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## 52D INFANTRY.

Cook A. Spatig, Co. H, 52d Inf., is placed upon retired list at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will repair to his home. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. W. B. Wallace, Inf., from Camp Dodge, Iowa, to duty at Washington. (Sept. 29, War D.)

## PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. A. J. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regt., from further duty as military aid to the Governor of Porto Rico and will join regiment in C.Z. (Oct. 1, War D.)

## U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Major T. O. Turner, U.S.M.C., is rated as a junior military aviator. (Oct. 1, War D.)

(Continued on page 256.)



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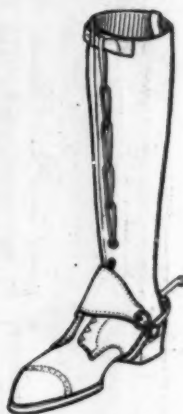
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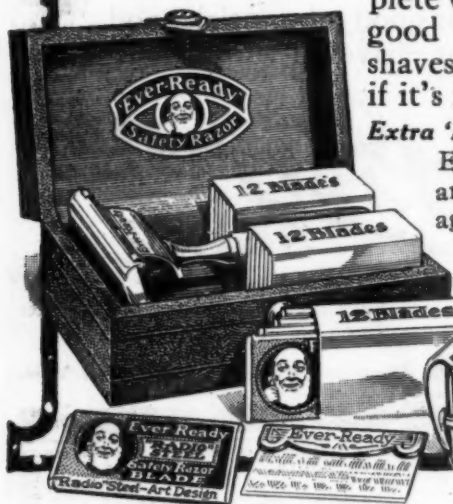
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**BOARDS OF OFFICERS.**

The appointment on Sept. 19, 1917, of a joint board to consist of Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N.; Col. D. Williams, U.S.M.C.; Major R. E. Wyllie, Gen. Staff, and Major O. M. Curran, Q.M.R.C., for the purpose of making recommendations relative to the amendment of the present rules contained in Par. 121, Field Service Regulations, 1914, and Par. 320, Army Transport Regulations, relative to naval convoys, with a view to having such regulations amplified and amended to cover conditions as they now exist, is announced. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**RETIRED OFFICERS.**

Col. F. Baker, retired, to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., and assume command of that arsenal, relieving Lieut. Col. H. W. Schull, O.D., who will repair to Washington for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

**NATIONAL GUARD.**

Capt. B. G. Munyon, 104th Inf., is discharged the service of U.S. on account of physical disability not incurred in line of duty and which existed prior to muster into Federal service. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Major G. M. Coates, M.C., Pa. N.G., Camp Sevier, S.C., to C.O. of the base hospital for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Capt. G. T. Pfeiffer, 3d Inf., Mo. N.G., is discharged the service. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. A. G. Cooke, M.C., N.Y.N.G., to 27th Division for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. L. H. Ford, M.C., Me. N.G., to 26th Division for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Capt. R. H. Fleet, Q.M.C., Wash. N.G., and 2d Lieut. F. I. Eglin, 2d Inf., Ind. N.G., are rated as junior military aviators. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**NATIONAL ARMY.****GENERAL OFFICERS.**

Major Gen. C. J. Bailey, N.A., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., and assume temporary command of 81st Division. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. H. Whitney, N.A., to Vicksburg, Miss., pertaining to the national memorial celebration and peace jubilee to be held at that place. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**QUARTERMASTERS.**

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: O. C. Luce to auxiliary remount depot, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; B. R. Briggs to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; R. G. Hurley to base hospital, Camp Upton, N.Y. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty with the supply companies being organized at that post: H. G. Boyle, E. M. Behar, O. C. Barrett, W. B. VanDerBeek, L. L. Short, H. G. Steinberg, N. J. Gold and O. A. Olson. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty at Philadelphia, Pa.: D. Smith, E. S. Cunningham, I. B. Levy and J. E. Kelley. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. E. Matlock, Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. C. Sanborn, Q.M.C., N.A., to Aviation School, Mineola, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class T. W. Bennett, Q.M.C., N.A., from Macon, Ga., to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (Sept. 25, S.E.D.)

**SANITARY CORPS.**

First lieutenants of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: C. C. Mason to Washington; C. E. Schaeffer to 3920 Federal street, Chicago, Ill. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. W. H. Eddy to Washington in the food division; 1st Lieut. J. T. Metcalf to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; 1st Lieut. S. H. Leopold to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**INFANTRY.**

Major F. F. Black, Inf., N.A., to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, 88th Div., for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Officers of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. S. Mapes to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, 88th Div.; 1st Lieut. W. L. McSpadden to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 90th Div.; 1st Lieut. C. Rush to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis. (Oct. 1, War D.)

So much of Par. 163, S.O. 217, Sept. 18, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. O. M. Mackall, San. Corps, N.A., is revoked. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. F. Sutter, N.A., is assigned to Bakery Co. No. 5, Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Sept. 15, H.D.)

Major D. Olmstead, N.A., from further duty with 83d Division to Washington for duty in office of I.G. of Army. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.****ADJUTANTS GENERAL.**

Major J. Van Ness Philip, A.G.R.C., to report in person to commanding general, E.D., for duty in office of department adjutant. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**INSPECTORS GENERAL.**

Major J. W. Dalton, I.G.R.C., to C.G., Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., Oct. 15, 1917, for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**JUDGE ADVOCATES.**

Major P. H. Stoll, J.A.G.R.C., to duty at Boston, Mass. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**QUARTERMASTERS.**

Capt. W. Hyams, Q.M.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

Capt. A. M. Lochwitzky, Q.M.R.C., from Fort Sam Houston to Mercedes, Texas, relieving Capt. L. W. Kessler, Q.M.R.C., who will proceed to El Paso for duty. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

Capt. L. F. King, Q.M.R.C., to Fort Grant for duty, relieving Capt. J. S. Dusenbury, C.A.C. (Sept. 19, P.C.D.)

Capt. J. P. Tillman, Q.M.R.C., to Cristobal for duty as receiving and forwarding Q.M. (Sept. 19, P.C.D.)

Capt. T. Phillips, Q.M.R.C., to camp at Gatun for duty as post Q.M., relieving Capt. H. McAlpine, 33d Inf. (Sept. 19, P.C.D.)

Capt. F. J. Lipstreu, Q.M.R.C., to Camp E. S. Otis as post Q.M., relieving Capt. W. S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Inf. (Sept. 19, P.C.D.)

Capt. S. Wood, Q.M.R.C., to Quarry Heights for duty, relieving Capt. J. T. McLane, 12th Cav. (Sept. 19, P.C.D.)

Capt. W. F. Levins, Q.M.R.C., to duty as Q.M., Panama Coast Artillery District. (Sept. 19, P.C.D.)

Captains of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: J. S. Harvey to Washington; D. J. Harney to C.G., Northeastern Dept., Boston; J. A. Carden to Fort Des Moines, Iowa; J. W. Lafferty to Washington, D.C. (Oct. 1, War D.)

**MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. L. Keyes to Washington, D.C.; Major C. E. Ruth to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, as chief of the surgical service; Major W. G. Owen to Alexandria, L., 80th Div., Camp Beauregard, as a member of the tuberculosis examining board; Major D. Silver has been ordered to Buffalo, N.Y., and Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of making an investigation and report on the manufacture of artificial limbs; Capt. M. D. Council to Camp Harris, Macon, Ga., with 121st Inf., U.S.N.G. (Sept. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: R. L. Hill to Syracuse, N.Y.; H. S. Babcock to Camp Mills, N.Y., with 42d Div.; R. Mercer to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; School of Arms; E. J. Billick to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., with Red Cross Ambulance Co. No. 24; W. P. McIntosh to Middletown, Pa., 113th Aero Supply Squadron; R. E. Baker to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. (Sept. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty at Camp Harris, Macon, Ga., for duty with 121st Inf., U.S.N.G.: F. Y. Harrington, J. P. Holmes and H. A. Smith. (Sept. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. E. T. Morris, M.R.C., report by wire to C.G. Southern Dept., for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div., Camp Kearny, as members of tuberculosis examining board: Capt. W. R. P. Clark, J. L. Whitney and 1st Lieut. E. H. Falconer. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. G. Somerville to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; D. B. Fields to Fort Douglas,



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Utah, war prison barracks; E. M. Larson to Fort Snelling, Minn.; W. H. Luckett to Fort Terry, N.Y.; A. I. Boyer proceed to his home and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army; J. H. Peck to 88th Division, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. proceed to camps mentioned for duty as tuberculosis specialists and assistants to the Army medical staff: Capt. W. J. Hammer, Camp Mills, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y.; to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. R. Bew, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to places specified for duty as members of the tuberculosis examining board: Capt. A. C. Morgan, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. N. Anderson, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.; 1st Lieut. N. R. Graham, Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Grant, for duty: Capt. A. N. McCord, E. Windmueller and D. A. Campbell; 1st Lieuts. G. A. McDonald and C. V. A. Weichelt. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. R. Carroll to Fort Myer, Va., 12th Field Art.; J. W. Earle to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; F. P. Richards to Deming, N.M., 84th Div., N.G., Camp Cody; H. K. Berkeley to Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div., N.G., Camp Kearny; J. C. Barker to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School, in bacteriological laboratory; C. W. Luder to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; W. J. Dailey to Deming, N.M., 84th Div., Camp Cody; S. R. Jones to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; C. F. Curtis to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; C. H. Kinnaman to Fort Riley, Kas., 89th Div., N.A., Camp Funston; C. Goehring to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for instruction: G. A. Causey, F. Clardy, J. E. James, P. T. Spruck, J. E. Struthers, L. L. Tate, L. M. Vincent, H. W. Williamson, D. K. Woods and J. B. Wright. (Oct. 1, War D.)

### DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. C. A. Anderson, D.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to El Paso, Texas, for assignment. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. E. J. Hill, D.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty at Base Hospital No. 4. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. E. M. Hoopman, D.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Bliss, Texas, Base Hospital No. 3, for duty. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

### VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. C. M. Cowherd, V.R.C., to St. Louis, Mo., for inspection of packing house products at that place and at East St. Louis, Ill. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. W. Young, V.R.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the U.S. (Sept. 29, War D.)

### ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. D. W. Anders assigned to 502d Service Battalion; Capt. H. Austill and 1st Lieut. G. M. Anderson assigned to 501st Service Battalion; Capt. C. Crotty assigned to 28d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Kornfeld to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 116th Engrs. for duty and to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.: Capt. H. W. MacFarren and H. L. McGillis; 1st Lieuts. W. Hague, R. E. Tremoureux, J. I. Quinn, C. E. Boggs, J. O. Jensen and C. C. Bartlett; 2d Lieuts. J. S. Colton, V. W. McKinney, L. C. Williams and F. H. Hay. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. H. Waugh to report in person to president of Board of Road Commissioners of Alaska; Capt. S. Phipps assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Smith to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. C. Brown to Black Point, Jacksonville, Fla. (Oct. 1, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. W. M. Byrnes, E.R.C., of his commission is accepted. (Oct. 1, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. W. E. Dowd, jr., E.R.C., of his commission is accepted. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. G. D. Donald, E.R.C., is placed on inactive duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. A. Latimer, E.R.C., proceed to Corozal, 2d Battalion, 3d Engrs., for assignment to company. (Sept. 6, P.C.D.)

### ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: E. Reiter to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; J. H. Friedman to Springfield Armory, Mass.; R. D. Calver to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, N.J.; A. S. Cohen to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. F. Casad relieved from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Oct. 15, 1917, and repair to Washington; Major H. Eames to Washington, D.C.; Capt. S. S. Thorn to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; Capt. G. D. Sturtevant to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; Capt. H. H. Lohman to C. of O.; Capt. E. E. Norris to C. of O.; Capt. T. Evans to C. of O.; Capt. P. Field to Fort Hancock, N.J., Sandy Hook Proving Ground; Capt. E. Bains to Washington, D.C.; Capt. P. S. Bunker to Augusta, Ga., Augusta Arsenal; Capt. P. Henderson to Washington; Capt. C. O. Brown to Washington, D.C. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: R. C. Rehm to Kenosha, Wis., at the Nash Motors Co.; B. S. Pfeiffer to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; B. A. Steinbach to Dover, N.J., Pictant Arsenal; H. P. Hippius to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; H. B. LaRue to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; W. W. Woodruff to Washington; C. Barnard to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co.; J. P. Diehl to United States troops, Hattiesburg, Miss.; J. J. Ehrhardt to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; T. C. Hook to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; E. M. Carver to Washington, D.C.; E. M. Littell to Washington; P. M. Busby to Springfield Armory, Mass.; T. S. Martin, 3d, to Washington; W. P. Hutchinson to Washington, D.C.; F. G. Clark to C. of O.; A. I. Russell to Kenosha, Wis., Nash Motors Co. (Oct. 1, War D.)

### SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Capt. R. D. Prescott, S.R.C., is attached to 1st Platoon, Co. D, 4th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, Corozal, for duty. (Sept. 17, P.C.D.)

First Lieut. V. E. Roddy, S.R.C., is attached to 1st Platoon, Co. D, 4th Telegraph Battalion, S.C., Corozal, for duty. (Sept. 17, P.C.D.)

First Lieut. M. Coyle, S.R.C., is attached to Co. A, 4th Field Battalion, S.C., Corozal, for duty. (Sept. 17, P.C.D.)

Capt. R. D. Prescott, S.R.C., is detailed as supply officer, S.C., Corozal, relieving Capt. A. E. Larabee, Field Art. (Sept. 17, P.C.D.)

### AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. A. H. Zacharias to Washington; Capt. H. H. C. Richards to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Kelly; Capt. F. Seydel to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Kelly; Capt. E. T. Berns to New York, N.Y., Army Linen Depot; 1st Lieut. J. P. Ramsey to Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. M. Archer to Toronto, Canada, detachment, Aviation Section; 1st Lieuts. C. N. Snowden, W. H. Battles, F. M. Showalter and G. B. Patterson to Mount Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field; 1st Lieut. J. H. Potter to South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. P. C. Wanser to Mount Clemens, Mich. (Oct. 1, War D.)

### COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. A. B. Hammond, C.A.R.C., from further active duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

### INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. E. L. Smith, I.R.C., from further active duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

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3½ ton truck.....	3300
5 ton truck.....	3600

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Knowledge of the rifle and all of its parts is an important part of the training given to U.S. Marines at their League Island camp. At first, this proves puzzling to the raw recruit. During the morning inspection, recently, one of the future sea-soldiers handled his rifle poorly, and was taken to task by the officer.

"Are you acquainted with the parts of your rifle?" he asked sternly.

"Yes, sir," the recruit replied.

"Well, where is the balance located?"

"I don't know, sir," said the marine, glancing nervously at his rifle. "It was all here this morning."

Joseph Levy, of Pittsburgh, who pleaded guilty of impersonating Frank Daniels, son of the Secretary of the Navy, was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta Federal penitentiary at Trenton, N.J., on Oct. 8. Posing as young Daniels, Levy obtained loans and letters to prominent persons and succeeded also in gaining admittance to the New York Navy Yard.

Postal Savings deposits in the United States showed a gain in August of over \$4,000,000, according to information given out by the Post Office Department on Sept. 26. This gratifying increase brought the total deposits up to

over \$140,000,000, standing to the credit of 700,000 individual depositors. The growing popularity of the service is shown by the enormous increase in deposits in the past twelve months. More than \$50,000,000, made up chiefly of the small savings of wage earners, were entrusted to the safekeeping of Uncle Sam during that period.

Army and Navy teams are playing on the football fields of the United States this season to an unprecedented degree and the titles of some of the elevens must try the mettle of the cheering squads, as in the case of Co. B, 102d Machine-gun Battalion, that played Trinity College at Hartford on Oct. 6 with a 7 to 7 score. Other games played on that day with the scores were: Rutgers College vs. Fort Wadsworth, 90 to 0; Lafayette College vs. Allentown Ambulance Service, 20 to 0; Syracuse University vs. 47th U.S. Infantry, 19 to 0; and Harvard Freshmen vs. Naval Radio Training School, 6 to 0.

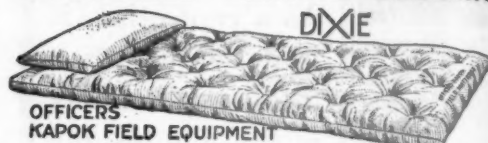
"Here's a real joke," writes a correspondent. "A conscript soldier of the National Army out at Camp Funston, Kas.—one of the million that sprang to arms overnight—was sitting on a lumber pile in the cantonment whittling out a 'rifle.' The whole company was similarly employed, by order. One of his old home neighbors from another company came up, looked him over, and asked, 'Bill, how do you like your new job?' 'Don't say a word, Bud; I'm mighty glad I'm not in the Artillery!'"

"John, you ought to get in the aviation service," a York man told a negro last week. "You are a good mechanic and would come in handy in an airplane. How would you like to fly among the clouds a mile high and drop a few bombs down on the Germans?"

"I ain't in no special hurry to fly, Cap," the negro answered. "When we's up 'bout a mile high, s'pose de engine stopt and de white man told me to git out an' crank?"—*York News*.

The American Army in France is coming to be known in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, as l'Armée de Salut, which is translated as the "Salvation Army," says a Paris dispatch. This is not suggested by the other army

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of that name, but because so many Frenchmen believe the Americans have come to assure the salvation of France.

A pleasant word from one of our subscribers: "I enjoy the JOURNAL more than any publication I see. Look forward keenly to its coming every week. Best wishes for continued success."

Mr. Saphead—"On my army application there is a place to tell the condition of the mind. What would you advise me to answer?"

Miss Kutting—"Leave it blank."—*Judge*.

Emma—"An' wot der they aye, Bert, fer 'ter live?"

Bert—"Vivre."

Emma—"An' wot's 'ter die?"

Bert—"Aujoordwee."—*Sketch*.

Doctor—"Your throat is in a very bad state. Have you ever tried gargling with salt water?"

Skipper—"Yes, I've been torpedoed six times."—*Punch*.

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